Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

281.9
Ag83
ERS-For, 186

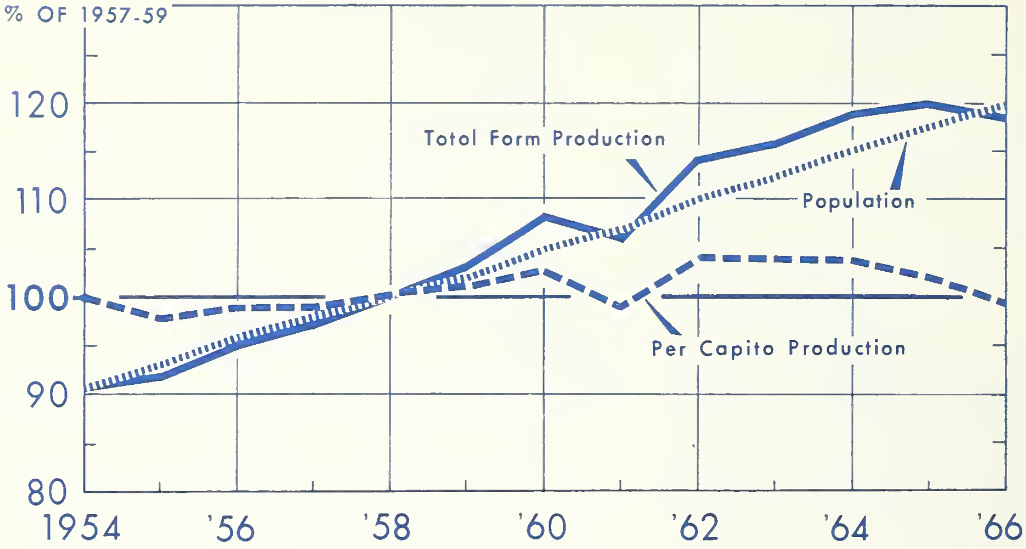
ERS-Foreign 186

THE AFRICA AND WEST ASIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Review of 1966 and Outlook for 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
Washington, D.C.

AFRICA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND POPULATION GROWTH

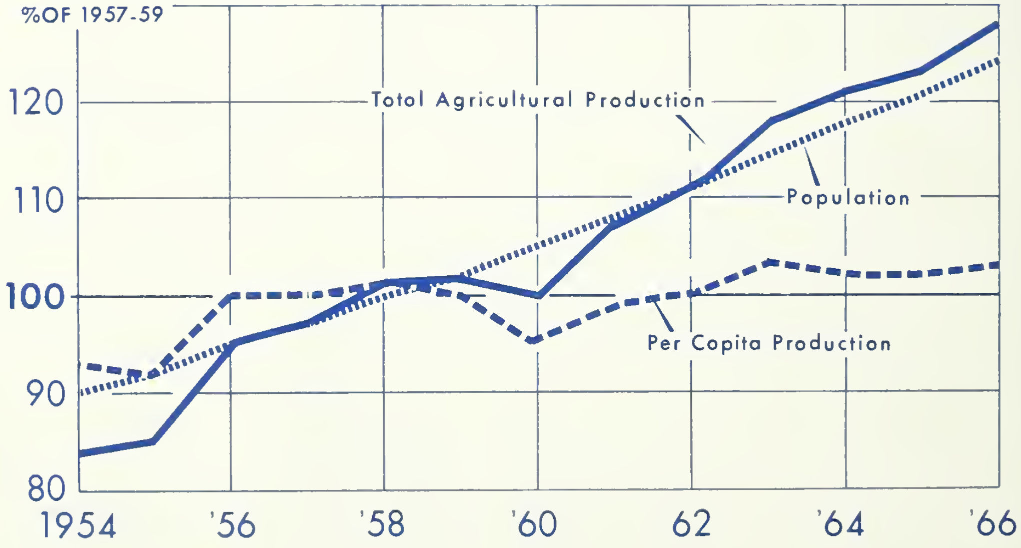


1966 PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 4939-67 (2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

WEST ASIA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND POPULATION GROWTH



1966 PRELIMINARY

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG ERS 4231-67(1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FOREWORD

This statement of the agricultural situation in Africa and West Asia reviews the 1966 agricultural year for 34 countries and indicates some of the needs and problems to be faced in 1967. By pointing out agricultural and economic facts, the bulletin provides analytical background for short-run policy decisions regarding self-help measures, Food-for-Peace programs, and other U.S. interests.

This is one of 4 regional supplements to The World Agricultural Situation: Review of 1966 and Outlook for 1967, FAER-33, which was released on January 4, 1967. Other regional reports are being published for Europe and the Soviet Union; the Far East, Mainland China, and Oceania; and the Western Hemisphere.

Data in this report may vary slightly from those in the World Agricultural Situation due to allowance for more recent production estimates and trade data. Not all of the countries of Africa and West Asia could be included, as data on agricultural production were not sufficient. However, data on exports and imports of agricultural products are available for additional countries and these are included in the Appendix and discussed in the Summary. U.S. trade data are available for all of the political entities of the entire area and are used in appropriate sections of the report.

Robert E. Marx, Leader, Situation and Outlook Section, provided direction and coordination of the report. Others participating in the preparation of the report include Ronald E. Kampe, Michael E. Kurtzig, Lillian M. Loeb, Robert C. Moncure, Pauline G. Price, Carolee Santmyer, Carey B. Singleton, Jr., Snider W. Skinner, Mary L. Teaford, Henrietta H. Tegeler, and H. Charles Treakle. For some countries, 1966 agricultural situation reports from the U.S. Agricultural Attaches were helpful.

Edmund H Farstad

Edmund H. Farstad, Chief
Africa and Middle East Branch
Foreign Regional Analysis Division

CONTENTS

Summary:

West Asia 1
Africa 3

Situation by Country:

West Asia:

Cyprus 4
Iran 5
Iraq 8
Israel 11
Jordan 13

Lebanon 14
Syrian Arab Republic 16
Turkey 17

Africa:

Algeria 20
Angola 21
Burundi 22
Cameroon 22
Congo (Kinshasa) 23
Ethiopia 24
Ghana 25
Ivory Coast 26
Kenya 27
Liberia 28

Libya 29
Malagasy Republic 29
Malawi 30
Mali 31
Morocco 32

Nigeria 33
Rhodesia 34
Rwanda 35
Senegal 36
South Africa, Republic of 37

Sudan 39
Tanzania 41
Tunisia 42
Uganda 43
United Arab Republic 44
Zambia 46

Appendix Tables 49

Washington, D.C. May 1967

HE AFRICA AND WEST ASIA AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

SUMMARY

WEST ASIA

During 1966 various sections of West Asia experienced drought, badly timed rainfall, and others of those natural deterrents to agriculture that periodically plague the region. But farm output in Turkey--which carries about half the weight of West Asia's agricultural production--was much better than average. And Iran, second to Turkey in area agricultural importance, showed overall gains. The remaining farming nations of West Asia were less fortunate; for these, output in 1966 ranged from disastrously below relatively high 1965 levels in the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan to moderately under the production totals of the preceding season in Iraq, Lebanon, Cyprus, and Israel.

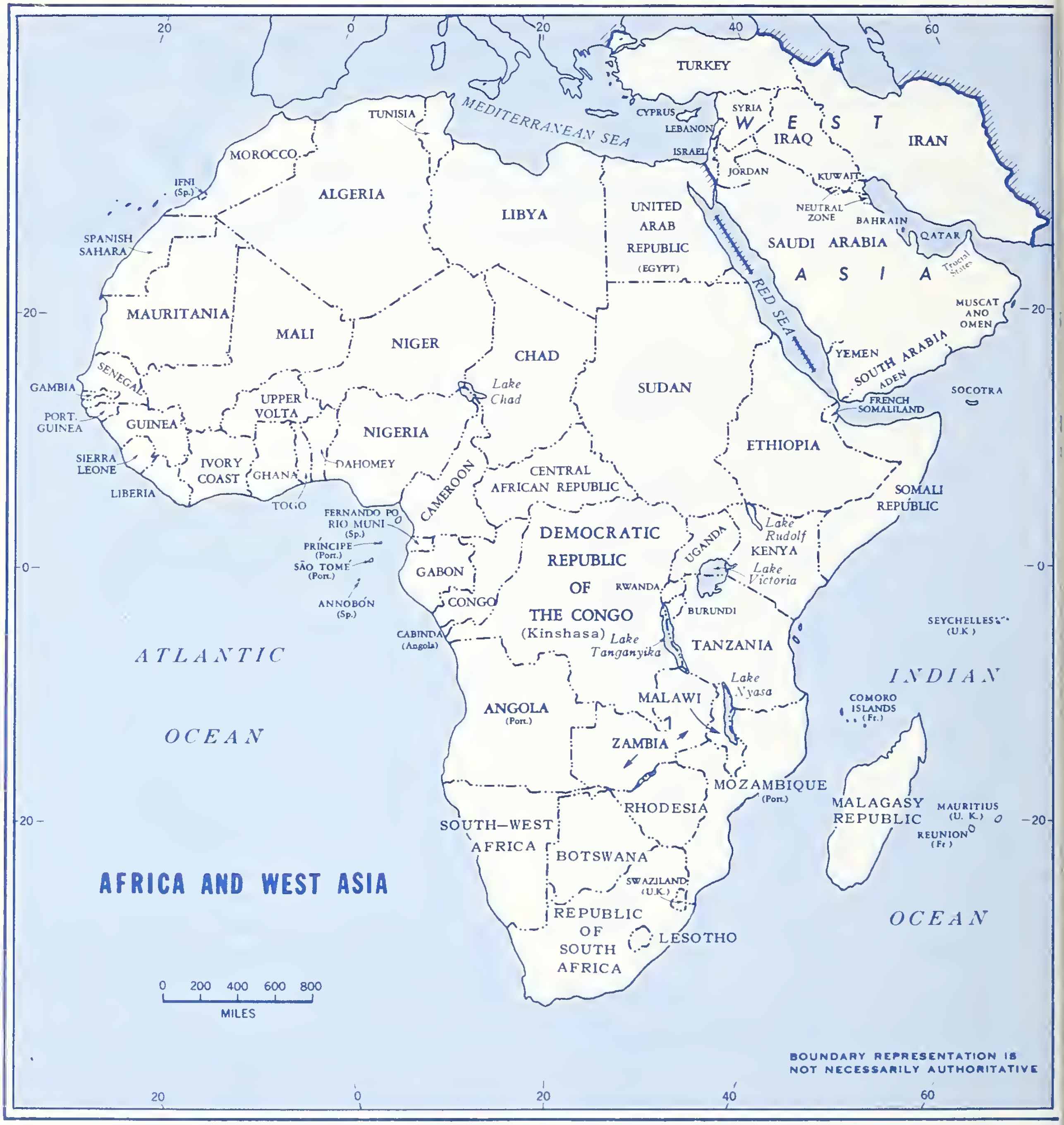
The net result was that the region's index of total agricultural production in 1966 rose nearly 4 percent from that of 1965, reaching a level 28 percent above the 1957-59 average. On a per capita basis, farm output was up 1 percent in 1966 but was only 3 percent higher than the 1957-59 average.

West Asia mainly produces grains, fresh and dried fruits, pulses, vegetables, sugarbeets, cotton, tobacco, and livestock products. Roughly equal in 1966 to those of 1965, regional harvests of grains totaled 7 percent above those of 1964 and nearly 13 percent above the average of 1957-59. West Asia also produced above-average crops of grapes, citrus fruits, dates, filberts, cotton, cottonseed, tobacco, and sugarbeets. Domestic supplies of milk, meat, and wool increased.

This season, export sales from West Asia's 1966 harvests and carryover stocks should approximate the average value of sales over the last few years--about $800 million. Although there are grain deficits in some sections of the area, exportable supplies of other farm goods--fruits, nuts, olive oil, tobacco, cotton, cottonseed cake, and inedible livestock products--should maintain income from farm sales abroad.

The United States normally buys about half as much in farm goods from West Asia as it sells to the region. In 1965, U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia totaled $223 million, an increase of 7 percent from 1964. As has been usual in recent years, Israel took more U.S. farm goods than any other country of the area--$84 million--in 1965; this was 21 percent more than in 1964. Iran ranked second with $43 million, a 20 percent gain from 1964. In third place among West Asian customers for U.S. agricultural exports, Turkey purchased $30 million in 1965, down 25 percent from the 1964 takings; this was largely due to a sharp decrease in U.S. shipments of fats and oils.

The United States buys specialty fruits, nuts, tobacco, and various other farm commodities from West Asia. West Asia's $106 million agricultural sales to the United States in 1965 represented an 11 percent gain over the average of the preceding 4 years. Much of the increase stemmed from larger U.S. purchases of Turkish tobacco, customarily the largest U.S. import from the area.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 4921–67(2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

AFRICA

African agricultural production in 1966 did not quite equal that in the previous year. On a per capita basis, 1966 production dropped 3 percent to 99 percent of the 1957-59 average. In the last 8 or 10 years per capita production has been below the 1957-59 average only twice--in 1961 and 1966.

Two of the three major agricultural countries of Africa dropped in per capita production and were influential in lowering the continental figure. Nigeria and the United Arab Republic, although maintaining agricultural production in 1966 at 1965 levels, suffered declines in per capita output of between 2 and 3 percent. The Republic of South Africa, the third major producer, managed to increase total agricultural production by 3 percent in 1966 and per capita production by about 1 percent.

Among the other 27 African countries for which USDA constructs agricultural production indices, gainers in 1966 outnumbered losers by only 15 to 12. Country losses tended to average greater than country gains. Losers were located in Northern and Western Africa. No country in Central, Eastern, or Southern Africa for which indices were calculated lost ground in 1966 from output levels of 1965.

The drought in Northern Africa caused severe shortfalls in most crops in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. Cereals were particularly hard-hit and amounted to only about half of the previous year's production. This has made heavy imports of grain necessary until the 1967 crops are harvested and can move into consumption channels. The Sudan, as well as several countries in Western Africa South of the Sahara, also experienced poor food crop production in 1966 and local areas suffered real hardship.

Production of two of Africa's Big Three export crops dropped in 1966. Coffee is the leading export crop. Outturn of this commodity was quite good but slipped about 2 percent below the 1965 crop. Angola had a particularly good crop and gained the No. 1 ranking among African coffee producers and the No. 3 spot in the world. Ivory Coast, usually the African leader, had a poor crop--down nearly one-third from the 1965 level.

Cotton, the second ranking export crop of Africa, decreased slightly in 1966. Gains in several small producing countries nearly offset a loss of 8 percent from 1965 for the outstanding producer, the United Arab Republic. The UAR produced approximately 49 percent of Africa's cotton in 1965, but only about 45 percent in 1966.

Cocoa is the other of the Big Three export crops of Africa. Production of this crop in 1966 surpassed that of 1965 by about 12 percent. Ghana is the premier producer of cocoa, not only in Africa but in the world. Ghana's 1966 crop was estimated at 405,000 tons of beans, nearly 45 percent of the African total. Production in all other major producing countries increased in 1966.

The good cocoa crop and a significant increase in world prices for cocoa beans puts this segment of African agriculture in the most favorable position it has had for several years.

In 1965 U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Africa totaled $301 million. Nearly one-third of this was to the UAR, mostly wheat and flour moving under provisions of Public Law 480.

The United States imported agricultural products valued at $466 million from Africa in 1965. Coffee imports were $246 million--53 percent of the total. Ethiopia with $63 million is the African country which supplied the largest amount of agricultural products to the United States in 1965.

SITUATION BY COUNTRY

WEST ASIA

CYPRUS

Although about two-fifths of the economically active population of Cyprus is employed in agriculture, the contribution made by agriculture to the gross national product is only one-fifth of the total--an indication of relatively low productivity. Since independence in 1960, economic development programs have brought about some diversification of crops and a gradual gain in agricultural productivity. But the agricultural economy of the island suffers acutely from problems associated with excessive fragmentation of holdings, increasing underemployment in rural areas as mechanization grows, and high costs of production.

Crop production: In 1966 agricultural production dropped 11 percent below the exceptional high of the preceding crop year, but was 23 percent above the average for 1960-64. Wheat and barley production last year was well below expectations. The tobacco crop was average, but only one-third as large as in 1965. There was improvement in yields of carobs over the previous season. The 1966 potato crop was close to 1965's record high. And output of citrus, which brings in 15 to 20 percent of the nation's export earnings, was slightly above the average of 1961-65--a period that included two peak production years, 1963 and 1964.

Livestock production: The recent trend to increased dairy cattle numbers continued in 1966. The sheep population rose about 2.5 percent, to 410,000 head. But goat numbers fell, an indication perhaps of some success in the Cypriot program to reduce free-ranging goat herds and the damage they cause to farmland and forests. Unusually large feed grain disappearance last year points to an increase in swine numbers over 1965's 50,000 head--a 10-year high.

Output of milk, mutton and lamb, beef, veal, and pork showed a moderate increase over 1965, in line with numbers of animals added. Wool, at 500 tons[1] greasy basis, approximated the clip of the preceding year. Egg production and Cyprus' relatively new broiler industry continued their uptrends.

Agricultural inputs: Early in 1966 a Land Consolidation Officer was appointed and preparatory plans involving consolidation of about 800,000 acres--hopefully within 25 years--were made. For 1967, the goal is consolidation of 5,000 acres. Mechanization of agriculture showed some gain last year but can never be fully implemented until the ills of farming on small, widely scattered plots of ground are corrected.

A number of new programs were proposed last year, for the 1967 budget, to increase agricultural productivity. Typical of these is one to improve some 15,000 acres of badly overgrazed pasture land over a 5-year period, at the end of which carrying capacity should be increased from about 20,000 to between 70,000 and 75,000 sheep and goats.

---

[1] Metric tons are used throughout this report unless otherwise indicated.

A companion undertaking involves improvement of 110,000 acres of shallow, rocky soils that are now all but useless for agricultural purposes. Tests have shown that by blasting and planting carob trees, these lands can be made more productive. Also, the grazing capacity of the area between the trees can be increased.

Cyprus spends about $70,000 annually on imports of pistachio nuts. At the same time, there are sizable areas of little used land on the island that are considered suitable for this crop. Current Government plans are to produce pistachio nursery stock, establish 10 demonstration plantings to be in production within 10 years, continue additional demonstration plantings thereafter, and encourage private individuals to undertake larger pistachio plantations this year.

Because the future of Cyprus' citrus industry depends on improved quality of fruit and efficiency of production in order to meet an increasingly competitive marketing situation, it is proposed to establish model groves of various types of citrus trees and to demonstrate proper planting and cultural methods over a 20-year period. The Government will assist citrus grove owners in constant improvement of the practices demonstrated.

Foreign trade: As is usual, total Cypriot exports in 1965 were valued at less than half of total imports. But the value of agricultural exports in that year, $38 million, exceeded farm imports by 50 percent. Citrus fruits, vegetables--mainly potatoes--and wines made up over 70 percent of the value of all farm exports in 1965. The major imports were beef, pork, dry milk, wheat, corn, fruits and vegetables, coffee, animal feedstuffs, fats and oils and tobacco.

Trade with the Soviet bloc increased again in 1965 and rose further in the first half of 1966. This stems largely from bloc acceptance of fairly large surpluses of commodities such as citrus, raisins, and potatoes that cannot be profitably marketed in Western countries. However, the United Kingdom maintains its place as leading supplier of agricultural imports to Cyprus and first market for Cypriot farm exports.

Trade with the dollar area is small. In 1965, U.S. agricultural exports to Cyprus, chiefly grains and unmanufactured tobacco, amounted to less than $1 million. This was about one-third the value of U.S. farm shipments to the island in the preceding year when larger imports of U.S. wheat were required. U.S. purchases of farm products from Cyprus in 1965, $1.3 million, were 30 percent higher than in 1964. This was largely due to heavier U.S. takings of tobacco and fruit. (Henrietta H. Tegeler)

IRAN

Iran's agricultural production in 1966 was slightly better than in 1965. Wheat, barley, rice and dates all returned better-than-average crops, while sugarbeets and pistachios did exceptionally well. A few crops did have a drop in production but these did not seriously lower total output.

Following a very poor season in 1964, harvests in 1965 and 1966 returned to normal levels. Year-to-year fluctuation in rainfall is the biggest single factor affecting output.

Agricultural production is just keeping pace with population growth. Despite the better growing season for most areas and the efforts of the Government to increase farm output, especially wheat and oilseeds, the rapidly expanding population is creating an ever-widening gap between domestic production and consumption. It therefore appears that Iran will have to continue to import these important food items for some years to come.

Although basically agrarian, Iran's economy has been greatly influenced by returns from its oil industry which exceed $400 million a year and have been growing. These revenues have helped finance a goodly portion of the development programs, stabilized Government finances and provided some of the foreign exchange for imports.

In 1965 crude oil output reached about 93.5 million tons and reports for the first three quarters of 1966 indicate a rise of about 10 percent in output. In efforts to develop its oil industry, Iran has been seeking new markets with those neighboring countries where oil or natural gas can be bartered for industrial equipment. An example is the agreement with the Soviet Union in December 1965 by which natural gas was traded for a future steel mill.

Once almost self-sufficient, importing only things not regularly grown in the country, Iran today imports to meet food deficits.

Crop production: Wheat, which is the principal cereal eaten, is Iran's most important crop. Other important crops are barley, rice, dried fruits, vegetables and cotton. Cereals are planted on nearly three-quarters of the land under cultivation.

Iran had a good 1966 wheat crop. The reported 3.19 million tons is better than the 1965 crop which was above average. Regardless, the crop falls far short of domestic needs and considerable quantities need to be imported. Wheat is now favored by a subsidy in the form of low transportation costs.

Since failure of the wheat crops to meet the domestic needs has become a chronic condition rather than an occasional emergency, Iran is currently planning to increase production. With the help of FAO technicians, the Ministry of Agriculture is aiming to boost wheat production by about one-fifth. This is to be accomplished by improvement of varieties, the use of more and better fertilizer, and improvement of cultural practices. Soil testing has been carried out and seed will be tested at 128 seed improvement centers. This aim may be difficult to accomplish because most of the wheat is not irrigated and increases in irrigation of wheat are not believed to be practical. It is more profitable to use irrigated land for cotton, rice, sugarbeets, vegetables, or fruit.

Barley, rice, and other grains also had good to excellent harvests in most of the important producing areas.

Sugarbeet production increased impressively in 1966, exceeding the 1965 crop by about 70 percent. Additional areas planted, improved cultural practices, and advance loans all helped to improve the crop. Iran is pushing for future self-sufficiency in sugar and through recent efforts has reached the halfway mark.

As with sugarbeets, the vegetable oil processors and the Government are determined to have more oilseeds grown to satisfy rapidly increasing domestic demand. To aid domestic production, the Government and industry have established an organization to provide credit without interest to the cultivators; their production is assured a good market. For the first time, through this joint effort, large areas were planted in sunflowers and soybeans in 1966.

Iran's date crop was considerably better than the 1965 crop; reports indicate at least a 9 percent increase. The almond and walnut crops were down in 1966. A sharp drop in production was due to unfavorable weather, especially in Azerbaijan. A March cold snap hit this area and caused significant damage and at the same time a freeze in the Isfahan and Khorasan areas caught almond trees in bloom. These early spring frosts also almost completely destroyed the apricot crop. On the other hand, in 1966 pistachios had a bumper crop, as more protective measures against pests were used.

The tobacco crop is estimated to be under the 1965 crop. Due to competition for acreage from sugarbeets, less oriental and semi-oriental tobacco was planted in Azerbaijan and blue mold caused more trouble in 1966. Tobacco production has been exceeding domestic demand and some stocks have accumulated which the Tobacco Monopoly had expected to market in Eastern Europe.

Iran's cotton had a bad year. The spiny bollworm destroyed much cotton and production dropped to less than 80 percent of the 1965 harvest. This caused a corresponding loss of cottonseed. The Gonbad-Kavous and Gorgan region, the cotton belt of Iran, was especially hard hit. The bollworm damaged up to 20 percent of the harvest in this area and another 20 percent in the Mazabderan area.

Livestock production: Livestock supply a large portion of the food for Iran's people, fiber for the carpet industry, and byproducts of hides and skins and offal. Livestock products contribute about one-third of the country's annual exports, excluding petroleum, and about one-third of the agricultural production.

In March 1966 the Veterinary Department released an estimate that Iran had 29.5 million sheep, 13.5 million goats, 5.2 million cattle, 2.1 million donkeys, 428,000 horses, 230,000 buffalo, 220,000 camels, 132,000 mules, and 52,000 pigs. A figure of 20.6 million was given for the number of animals milked, of which almost two-thirds were sheep. The number of Iran's animals continues to increase, and this is partly due to favorable weather in the last 2 years. The increased demand for meat and other livestock products has raised the value of livestock. Prices of livestock products have been at fairly high levels.

Not all of Iran benefitted from rains during 1966. A continuous drought in Kerman and Fars reduced crop production and brought about great losses in the livestock industry. Both of these provinces had to import most of their bread grains from the northern provinces where crops were very good. The loss of sheep for the two provinces is estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 out of a total of about 2 million.

In the years ahead livestock numbers will probably level out. As more land is used for grain production, fewer pastures, especially winter pastures, will be available.

A new slaughterhouse was completed for Tehran in 1966 and another is scheduled for Shiraz. The Plan Organization is providing the credit for these abattoirs, which have modern cold storage facilities for handling 5,000 tons of meat and a slaughter capacity of over 1,500 head daily.

Of all areas of agricultural production, perhaps Iran's poultry industry has made the most spectacular gains. It has expanded most near the cities where transportation and marketing facilities are available, but village and rural poultry enterprises have also shown marked improvement. Excluding the hatchery business, Iran has an estimated 30 million chickens and other poultry and the numbers are increasing.

The hatchery business has made very rapid strides. In 1962 the capacity of the incubators in Iran was only some 7 million chicks a year; it is currently estimated at 30 million. In 1962 the eggs hatched in Iran were imported. Now more than 10 million hatching eggs are produced in the country.

Agricultural inputs: Though the Third Development Plan, which began in 1962, runs until March 20, 1968, broad outlines of the Fourth Development Plan were worked out in 1966. Great importance is attached to maintaining the rapid rate of growth which has recently characterized the general economy. Growth-rate goals set by the Plan Organization and accomplished by some sectors of the economy have redirected official interest to a lagging agriculture.

Official policy toward increasing agricultural production has mainly been directed toward wheat, sugar, cotton, hard fibers, and tobacco to meet the domestic demand. As stated in the Third Plan it was found desirable to concentrate on increasing the production of import-replacing crops, because often the cost of transporting and handling of imported goods gave local higher-cost production a comparative advantage. At the same time, self-sufficiency in these products greatly reduces the foreign exchange expenditures for agricultural items.

During 1966 a new system for improving credit to farmers was worked out to enable loans to be made to farmers who cannot provide the security required under normal lending arrangements. Loans are approved for groups of farmers, each farmer standing surety on behalf of the others in a group chain which makes all of the group responsible for each others' loans.

Iran is producing some 40,000 tons of fertilizer and importing about as much. The Plan Organization has been seeking methods of improving the fertilizer distribution and marketing system.

One of the proposed methods is to build storage facilities in rural areas to assure availability of fertilizer at the proper time.

After a decade and a half of organized chemical warfare on pests by official and private enterprise and with the help of international agencies and foreign governments, much has been accomplished. Reasonable results have been obtained in the control of the desert locust and the senn pest of cereals. However, lack of attention to the cotton crop in the most important growing areas allowed serious damage to occur in 1966. To prevent recurrence, the Government has taken a number of steps and the 1967 crop will most certainly get greater protection. The infested area was considered to have had an adequate supply of pesticides and application equipment. Apparently even after detection, farmers delayed high-cost spraying by private service until too late. This cotton loss cost Iran both in lint that might have been traded in barter agreements and in oilseed that must be replaced by vegetable oil imports.

Foreign trade: Agricultural exports account for roughly two-thirds of the value of all exports when petroleum is excluded and about 8 percent of total exports including petroleum. For the Iranian year ending March 20, 1966, agricultural exports were valued at $100.5 million. The leading commodities ranked in the following order: cotton, fruit, hides and skins and nuts.

In 1965 the United States ranked first among Iran's customers for agricultural products; West Germany ranked next, followed by the USSR, the United Kingdom, Kuwait and Italy.

U.S. agricultural imports from Iran totaled $19.4 million in 1965, mostly hides and skins, pistachio nuts and wool.

Iran's agricultural imports amounted to $121.3 million in 1965, with sugar remaining the leading item. Fats and oils were the next most valuable import followed by cereals and preparations and tea. The principal U.S. farm exports to Iran were wheat, soybean oil, and cottonseed oil. In 1965, U.S. exports to Iran amounted to about $43 million.

One of the significant policy developments during 1966 was the increased effort to expand exports, especially to Eastern Europe. Within the framework of the 10-year Irano-Romanian Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement of October 1965, several bilateral trade pacts and agreements were concluded between the two countries in August 1966. The first agreement is said to commit Iran to purchase some $40 million worth of farm tractors and plows and about $52 million of other iron or steel items, dairy products, sugar and a variety of other things. Because of this agreement, which is said to include 30 to 70 horsepower farm tractors, Iran banned imports of similar farm tractors from other countries in about mid-summer.

A second agreement is said to have Romania undertake to build a tractor factory in Iran in the next 5 years, and a third agreement is reported to set up a joint committee to examine economic cooperation and trade for increased activity. Besides Romania, Iranian missions visited other East European countries with the view of further expanding trade with these not-so-distant neighbors.

Iran's economy is on the move and the economic outlook is generally good. In agriculture, although serious attempts are being made to increase production, sizable imports of cereals, vegetable oil and sugar will be needed for some years to come. (H. Charles Treakle)

IRAQ

The capriciousness of Iraq's rainfall produced a poor 1966 harvest for rainfed crops. A lingering winter drought was broken by spring rains too late to prevent crop damage. Irrigated crops, however, had a fair to good year and the date harvest approached a record level. Dates, in recent years, have replaced barley as Iraq's No. 1 agricultural export.

The petroleum industry dominates the export trade but provides only a small sector of the population with a livelihood and contributes only about 25 percent of the national income. Iraq remains a basically agricultural economy. Unfortunately, agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth since the early 1950's. The potential for agriculture is good since Iraq has land and water for increased production but political instability has sapped Governmental efforts to improve agriculture.

The Agrarian Reform Law of 1958 was designed to establish each tenant on land of his own. But when the landlord was removed, his management function also was removed. Therefore, inexperienced management of the expropriated land has been a major obstacle to the reform program's success. The total area of requisitioned land, together with state property to be distributed, amounts to over 6.2 million acres. Only 1.5 million acres had been distributed by mid-July 1966. Land was distributed to some 49,000 families--nearly a quarter of a million people. For some of the undistributed areas, operating contracts have been made with the peasants until distribution can be made under the law.

Crop production: Agricultural output in 1966 dropped about 7 percent below the 1965 harvest. As a result of a prolonged drought during the winter, Iraq's wheat crop fell far short of domestic requirements. Estimates placed the crop at about 600,000 tons, some 280,000 tons short of estimated domestic requirements. This will cause Iraq to import heavily; in years of good production there are small quantities for export.

Barley production is also below the 1965 outturn, but since much of Iraq's barley is irrigated it did not suffer as significantly from the drought, and estimates placed the harvest at 850,000 tons. If the crop estimate--300,000 tons--for the current harvest is correct, there should be no need to import rice in 1967.

Iraq's date harvest was about 60 percent greater than the harvest in 1965; it raised concern over surpluses. Since total annual exports of dates seldom exceed 225,000 tons there is more and more interest in establishing a sizable processing industry for producing date juices, animal feed and industrial products. The Iraqi Date Administration reported that as of the end of June 1966, the close of last year's date marketing season, a total of 216,306 tons of dates valued at $17.8 million had been exported.

Production of beans and peas, oilseed, cotton, tobacco, and olives in 1966 fluctuated very little from the 1965 level.

The cane sugar project in Amara progressed very well in 1966. About 200 acres of land is in cane and some 2,300 acres have been prepared for planting. The next big step for this project is the construction of a sugar mill and refinery; work is expected to begin this year.

At present most of Iraq's domestic sugar is produced from sugarbeets, and during 1966 the production of more sugarbeets was pushed. In the Mosul area production is being stepped up to meet expected future needs. The Mosul Sugar Administration has signed a contract for expansion of the Mosul sugar factory that will increase the capacity of this beet sugar mill from 750 tons to 3,000 tons per day.

Livestock production: Iraq has over 16 million head of livestock and some 6 million head of poultry. Livestock products are a major source of food and they provide wool, hair, hides and skins, sausage casings and other products for domestic use and foreign trade. Animal products account for more than 20 percent of farm exports.

In 1966 an estimated 1.25 million tons of milk was produced and 110,000 tons of meat. About 70 percent of the inspected slaughterings were sheep, 19 percent goats, 10 percent cattle, and the remainder camels and buffalo.

Livestock raising in Iraq is widespread, and one type or another is found in all parts of the country. Sheep raising is, and will probably remain, the most important type of animal husbandry.

Both dairy farming and poultry farming are growing in areas near the larger urban centers, especially Baghdad. Iraq's 1966 wool clip was about 13,000 tons.

Agricultural inputs: Fertilizer use is increasing in Iraq as more is being used for truck crops, pulses and sometimes grain. The General Agricultural Chemicals and Machinery Company, a Government-owned company that began operation in October 1965, imports about half of all fertilizers and agricultural chemicals; private industry imports the balance of these products. As for pesticides, only those brands that have been registered with the Ministry of Agriculture can be imported. The Government-owned importing company sells both retail and wholesale. About 10,000 tons of fertilizers are believed to have been imported in 1965 and twice that amount in 1966. A contract was awarded September 1 for a chemical fertilizer plant near Basra.

The Government changed the function of the state farms. They will be used for the production of new and improved seed. Some improved seed has already been distributed. Also to improve and increase production, the Directorate of Agricultural Machinery is expanding the number of agricultural machinery stations and has installed irrigation pumps for farms.

Under its present 5-year development program--begun in 1965--Iraq allocated $381 million for development expenditures during the year that ended March 30, 1967. Of this, $82.9 million was to be used for agriculture, mainly for water storage tanks, dams, and irrigation. Other related allotments which may have benefited the agricultural sector somewhat were $119 million earmarked for industry, and $66.6 million for transportation and communications.

Activities on a number of irrigation, water control and drainage projects progressed during 1966. Testing was completed for the Mosul Dam. This was formerly called the Eski-Mosul Dam and it now is suggested that this dam may approximate both the size and the cost of the Aswan Dam in the United Arab Republic.

Foreign trade: Although agricultural items account for only 5 or 6 percent of Iraq's total exports they are practically the only important non-oil exports. Iraq's dates are marketed around the world and the United States is one of the most important customers.

About a quarter of Iraq's imports are agricultural. The leading items are tea, sugar, cereals, fats and oils and oilseed. Because of its poor wheat crop in 1966 Iraq needs some 200,000 tons of imported wheat this marketing year.

Iraq is a member of the Arab Common Market which also includes Syria, Jordan, and the United Arab Republic. In the first year of operation, Iraqi imports from the ACM were $6.5 million and exports were $12.4 million. This actually showed little change in the established trade pattern but progressive reduction of barriers should help to increase trade with these countries.

Dates are Iraq's leading agricultural export, followed by wool and hair, hides and skins, cereals, straw and fodder and date stones for feeding, sausage casings, cotton, and vegetables. The USSR, Mainland China, the United Kingdom, India, and the United States were the largest buyers from Iraq; however, Iraq's agricultural trade is spread widely throughout the world.

In 1965, a good crop year, Iraq exported about 124,000 tons of barley, 11,825 tons of wheat and 2,000 tons of rice. Comparable figures for export of these items in 1964 were: 26,000 tons of barley, 770 tons of wheat and no rice. Also, the 1965 export of pulses just about doubled the 1964 sales. Exports of these products from the 1966 production are not expected to be nearly as great. However, exports of dates and tobacco in 1966 may have been greater than in 1965.

During 1965 the United States exported to Iraq a variety of agricultural products amounting to about $3 million. The most important were grains and preparations, inedible tallow, sugar and preparations and vegetable oils. From Iraq the United States imported agricultural items amounting to $4.7 million, largely wool and dates.

Iraq has great potential for becoming a prosperous nation. It has vast resources and in good years is nearly self-sufficient in food. The outlook is therefore good but depends largely on political factors. (H. Charles Treakle)

ISRAEL

Last year Israel's agricultural policy again focused on development of export crops and increased efficiency in production and marketing. Goals appeared to be more specific than in the past and were, as a rule, followed up by action programs. Farm exports received more attention than previously. Established input and output quotas were strictly enforced.

Last year a revised plan for determining farm production targets for 1970/71 approached completion. This program envisages a 28 percent gain in value of total farm production, a 40 percent increase in farmers' income, and a rise of 76 percent in the value of export crops. Greater output of citrus, milk, poultry meat, beef, cotton, and eggs is projected. Included in the program also are plans to expand regional agricultural centers, these to comprise various industrial, processing and packaging plants to provide off-farm employment for the rural population. The revised plan rests on the premise that while the total manpower engaged in agricultural occupations will decline, there will be no change in the proportion of employed persons living in rural areas. There will be a modest increase in cultivated area, about 1,250 acres. But an 11 percent increase in the water supply is anticipated. During 1966, development of water resources continued; however, its pace was rather less accelerated than in the past.

Alone in the West Asian region, Israel continued its program of technical assistance to other countries during 1966. For more than 5 years this project has involved export of Israeli agricultural expertise, both within the framework of Israeli programs and under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. In addition, numerous group and individual agricultural programs have been held in Israel for foreign trainees.

Crop production: Israel's farm production for 1966 was down about 4 percent from the 1965 high; per capita output fell 7 percent. A much more dramatic decline in output would have occurred had Israel's use of irrigation facilities and other modern farming technologies been less advanced.

Some dry farmed areas of the country experienced below-average precipitation in the growing season for last year's crops. In other sections, rains were poorly distributed. The wheat harvest, although 25 percent above the 1960-64 average, was only about 55 percent as large as the bumper crop of 1965. Barley and sorghum yields were the scantiest in a dozen years.

Largely because of an unprecedented decline in yields of groves planted before 1939, citrus did not come up to quantitative expectations. However, most other irrigated crops equaled or exceeded the level of the previous season. The cotton crop was record high--25,000 tons. But olive production was low for the second consecutive year.

Livestock production: Beef slaughterings declined by about 10 percent from the previous year's level. But total output of meat including poultry meat was estimated at about 10 percent higher in 1966 than in 1965. Milk production rose also, by about 4 percent, over 1965. Egg production was down 7 percent last year, but still well in excess of domestic requirements.

Agricultural inputs: Subsidies on agricultural output in 1966 amounted to $33 million, roughly equal to 1965 expenditures. The water subsidy came to over $5 million last year, while the subsidy on fertilizers reached approximately $1.5 million, or nearly twice that of 1965. Fertilizer consumption remained close to the high level of the previous years; more than 160,000 tons of chemical nutrients were applied to Israeli crops. The irrigated area in crops again increased, reaching a total of about 395,000 acres.

Intensive mechanization is characteristic of Jewish agriculture in Israel. Data concerning numbers of farm machinery in use in 1966 are not yet available, but 11,110 tractors (predominantly wheel-type) were being used on Israeli farms in 1965, an increase of over 3,000 in 3 years. Balers in use in 1965 were listed at 1,125, the 1964 total. There has been a decline in numbers of grain combines--from 985 in 1962 to 778 in 1965.

Foreign trade: In fiscal year 1965/66 Israel's budget for promotion of farm exports stood at about $330,000; for fiscal year 1966/67 the agricultural export program budget rose to $3.2 million. Expenditures have been made in the form of grants, price guarantees and investments in marketing facilities. There have been provisions for special loans also, repayment of these conditional on accomplishment of export targets. In addition to the overall export incentive program, the Government of Israel has made direct payments to production boards on exports. The Ministry of Agriculture was active last year in exploring means to facilitate transport of farm goods from Israel to Europe. Special aid has been provided for promoting export services based on the pooling of finances and ideas between the Ministry of Agriculture and exporters. This applied to advertising, market research, market promotion, development of air and sea transport, and improving and organizing export methods.

Israel's exports of farm commodities in 1965 approximated $119 million--roughly 10 percent over the average of the preceding 2 years--and represented more than one-quarter of the value of all exports. Fresh fruits, mainly citrus, and vegetables comprised nearly 63 percent of earnings from all agricultural exports in 1965. Prepared fruits and vegetables contributed an additional 16 percent.

Agricultural imports at $162 million in 1965 were up a little less than 10 percent from the previous year. Nevertheless, foreign purchases of farm goods maintained the customary ratio to the value of total imports--about 20 percent. Farm import items in 1965 followed the usual pattern, consisting mainly of grains and grain products, meat, oilseeds, sugar, coffee, wool, and cotton.

Available trade data have not recently detailed sources of Israel's farm imports nor destinations of its farm exports. The United Kingdom and Western European countries are traditional markets. But new outlets for Israel's agricultural products have been successfully sought in Eastern Europe as well.

Israel has a trade agreement with the European Common Market. Last year there was concern in Israel over EEC restrictions on agricultural imports, especially regarding the reference price of $15.50 per 100 kilograms for oranges. Although no penalties were imposed, since orange prices on European markets were higher than the reference, anxiety continues. Renewed activity around the proposal that Israel should become an associate member of the Common Market constitutes one effort to prevent recurrence of last year's danger.

The United States is a primary source of Israel's agricultural imports, with the bulk of U.S. shipments moving into Israel under special U.S. Government programs. From 1952 through 1965 Israel bought close to $302 million in U.S. farm goods, paying for them in local currencies. Israel also received U.S. farm products valued at about $61 million as grants through voluntary agencies.

In 1965, about 45 percent of all U.S. exports to Israel--nearly $185 million--were agricultural items. Wheat, other grains and grain preparations, and oilseeds made up 75 percent of the agricultural total. In the same year U.S. purchases of Israeli farm products maintained the approximate level of 1964, less than $2 million. The largest U.S. agricultural imports from Israel were specialty citrus and wines.

Israel will need to import about 300,000 tons of wheat in 1967 and close to 700,000 tons of feed grains. The outlook is favorable for increased exports of Israeli citrus from the harvest started in December 1966. Cotton exports from last year's crop should reach 8,000 tons. Because of the low level of egg prices in export markets the Ministry of Agriculture's comprehensive export plan for this year includes a reduction in egg exports requiring large subsidies. (Henrietta H. Tegeler)

JORDAN

After 2 years of exceptionally favorable weather for farm production, inadequacy of moisture seriously depressed farm output in Jordan in 1966. Western and northern Jordan had average rains in the first 2 months of 1966, but crops in the east already had begun to dry up. Hot and dry weather from late February to mid-March hurt crops in central Jordan; damage then extended into the west and north. Only 5 days of rain, falling in late March, saved Jordan's winter crops from complete failure last year. There was no rainfall in April or May.

Overall, Jordan's farm production for 1966 fell nearly 33 percent below that for 1965. Nevertheless 1966 showed a gain of about 15 percent over the average for 1954-63, a period that included 7 years of drought; two of these, 1955 and 1960, were among the worst years in recent history.

Crop production: In 1966 the wheat crop was less than half the size of 1965's 278,000-ton harvest. Barley yield was an estimated 32,000 tons, only about 30 percent of that in the previous season. 1966's harvest was the third lowest return of barley since 1954.

Pulses, potatoes and most other field crops suffered in 1966. Grapes were down 25 percent from 1965 yields. Because of inadequacy of rainfall and adverse weather, olive production was slightly below 1965's mediocre crop and more than 20 percent lower than the 1956-65 average. But banana production, although down 10 percent from the 15,000-ton high, was about 30 percent over the average of the previous 10 years. And output of citrus--growing in importance with the gradual spread of irrigation in Jordan--more than doubled the average of 1956-65. However, last year's citrus production was about 15 percent below the peak 1965 crop.

Livestock production: Jordan's livestock industry, although occupying a far larger portion of the nation's agricultural area than crops, is mainly based on migratory herding of relatively large numbers of sheep and goats and much smaller herds of cattle and camels. Total value of the livestock products is reckoned at about $20 million annually, compared to some $53 million deriving from crop production.

Output of meat and milk from indigenous animals is always well below demand. In a lean year such as that just past, livestock productivity drops. To the extent that livestock owners slaughtered animals that they were unable to feed and water, some increase in domestic production of meat and hides and skins may have resulted.

In 1965 there were close to 1 million sheep in Jordan, nearly 760,000 goats, about 72,600 cattle, and just under 19,000 camels. In addition there were roughly 100,000 donkeys and mules kept mainly for draft and transport.

Jordan has close to 2 million head of poultry. But the poultry industry is only just beginning to emerge from infancy. Current egg production is well below consumption requirements.

Agricultural inputs: At the beginning of 1966, 1,772 tractors were in use in Jordan; this was about 18 percent more than in the previous year and was more than twice the number in use at the beginning of 1962. Use of modern equipment is becoming more common each year. In 1965 Jordanian farmers bought about 7,850 tons of chemical fertilizers, mainly nitrogenous, for application principally to fruit and vegetable crops. Nearly 17,300 tons of chemical preparations were purchased in 1965 for treatment of plant and animal diseases and pests.

Most institutionalized agricultural credit available to Jordanian farmers is offered by two agencies: the Agricultural Credit Corporation, which provides long-term and medium-term credits for agricultural development; and the Jordan Central Cooperative Union, which provides short-term loans usually up to a year's duration. Through its main office at Amman and 14 branch offices throughout the country, in the year ending June 30, 1966, the Agricultural Credit Corporation made loans to Jordanian farmers for the following purposes: land reclamation and improvement, $230,000; tree planting, $87,000; development of livestock and poultry industries, $1.3 million; purchases of farm machinery, $556,000; irrigation, $646,000; and farm buildings, $196,000.

Foreign trade: Jordan's major agricultural exports--fresh vegetables and fruits--are mainly marketed in neighboring Arab States. In 1965 vegetables valued at $6 million were exported. Export earnings from fruits stood at about $3 million.

Agricultural imports--principally live animals, dairy products, shell eggs, grains and grain preparations, fruits and vegetables, sugar, tea, and coffee--were valued at $43 million in 1965, or about 28 percent of all Jordanian imports. Principal suppliers were other Arab countries, the United States, and Western Europe. This year, Jordan will need to import around 230,000 tons of wheat and flour to rectify its grain deficit.

In 1965 U.S. exports of farm commodities to Jordan were valued at $9.5 million, about 7 percent below U.S. shipments the preceding year. In both 1964 and 1965 wheat flour made up approximately 75 percent of the exports. Moderate amounts of tobacco, dairy products, grains and grain products other than wheat or wheat flour, and vegetable oils constituted the remainder in 1965.

The value of Jordanian agricultural products imported by the United States fell from $20,000 in 1964, when some Jordanian horses were sold to U.S. customers, to below $1,000 in 1965. The latter represented the value of unspecified crude vegetable substances.

With increasing population and a steady improvement in living standards, the Jordanian demand for meat, dairy and other farm products from abroad should rise moderately in the coming year. (Henrietta H. Tegeler)

LEBANON

The Lebanese economy is heavily based on trade and commerce, and by West Asian standards, Lebanon is relatively well industrialized. The agricultural sector contributes only about 15 to 20 percent of all national income. But farming pursuits employ the greater part of the population.

Although Lebanese farmers have proved adept in obtaining good returns from limited acreage, the nation has far too little farmland to supply domestic requirements of most basic foods. Government policy stresses improvement of farming technologies and diversification of farm production.

Crop production: Lebanon's farm output last year, although 10 percent below the record 1965 output, was nearly equal to that of 1964, or more than 30 percent above the 1955-64 average. The 1966 decline from the high preceding season was mainly due to shorter crops of relatively expensive farm commodities such as apples, grapes and olives. The sugarbeet harvest reached unprecedented level in 1966. There were gains in the citrus and potato crops. On slightly increased acreages, crops of barley and tobacco were roughly equal to the output of 1965.

Livestock production: Lebanon has never undertaken a census of its livestock population. Goats are most numerous; in 1965 these were estimated to total about 500,000. There are believed to be about 200,000 sheep in the country and nearly 75,000 cattle. About 24,000 cows were kept for milk. Considerable numbers of swine are kept--perhaps 7,500. Camel and buffalo numbers are set at about 1,400 and 200, respectively.

Last year Lebanese milk production again increased, but output of red meat and poultry meat dropped. Egg production rose, however, by about 8 percent. The 1966 wool clip, at 800 tons clean basis, was nearly 15 percent over that of 1965.

Agricultural inputs: Because most Lebanese farms are small and may be steeply terraced, large agricultural machinery is not as widely used as in some countries of the region. But there is a growing use of smaller modern farming equipment and tools.

Lebanese farmers long have practiced fertilization to increase output particularly of fruits, vegetables and sugarbeets. The poultry industry supplies considerable quantities of organic fertilizers. The amount of chemical nutrients used in Lebanon in 1963--206 pounds per acre--was surpassed in the West Asian area only by Israel. Under Lebanon's "Green Plan" credit is provided to farmers for fertilizer, as well as for high quality seed and land improvement.

Last year Lebanon's Ministry of Agriculture distributed free chemicals to combat field rodents, insects and plant diseases. Military helicopters were used to spray many fields and orchards.

In mid-1966 Lebanon's first modern slaughterhouse was completed; West German and United Kingdom firms supplied all essential equipment. The plant can process 2,000 head of sheep, 200 head of cattle, and 100 head of swine in a single working shift. It includes facilities for processing animal byproducts.

In 1966 also a cold storage plant with a capacity of 1.15 million boxes of fruit was erected northeast of Beirut. In its initial year, however, the plant expected to operate at less than half its capacity.

Foreign trade: In 1965, exports of farm products were valued at close to $47 million, up 24 percent from the 1964 level, and accounted for nearly 44 percent of the value of all Lebanese visible exports. Apples, other fruits, nuts and vegetables brought in nearly 40 percent of the foreign exchange accruing from agricultural exports in 1965. Other major agricultural exports were pulses and livestock products.

At $152 million in 1965, imports of farm goods represented 26 percent of the value of all imports. Grains and grain preparations amounting to $38 million led the Lebanese farm import list, and were followed by live animals and meat worth $29 million. Fruits, nuts, and vegetables in combination were valued at $20 million; dairy products and eggs, $11 million.

A great deal of Lebanon's agricultural trade is with nearby Muslim countries. However, Lebanon's trade and technical assistance agreement with the European Economic Community is still in force. And with the exception of Israel, Lebanon has long carried on trade in farm commodities with widely varied world markets.

The extension until 1967 of the bilateral agreement between Lebanon and USSR evidences the Lebanese desire to maintain a status quo in its East European bilateral trade agreements, even though the balance of trade with Eastern bloc countries has been unfavorable to Lebanon. A recent Ministry of National Economy report indicated that the deficit in the trade balance between Lebanon and 5 Eastern bloc countries--USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and East Germany--had reached $11 million by mid-1966. A further deficit of over $3 million has been reported in Lebanon's accounts with Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Wheat valued at $8.4 million and flour at $2.4 million were the largest items in the 1965 U.S. agricultural exports to Lebanon totaling $17.4 million compared to only about $8.5 million in 1964. Imports of U.S. fats and oils, as well as meats increased slightly in 1965. U.S. imports of Lebanese farm goods have never been large. In 1965 they came to

$5.1 million, down $150,000 from 1964. Most of the decline was in wool and hair; U.S. imports of Lebanese tobacco, hides, skins, and sausage casings increased moderately in 1965 from the preceding year. (Henrietta H. Tegeler)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Largely as a result of drought, then wind, rain, and sandstorms last year--but also because of some diminution in the area planted to wheat and cotton--Syria's index of farm production for 1966 was roughly 20 percent below the level of the peak 1964 and 1965 years. However, the total farm output of 1966 was 15 percent above the average of 1959-63, a period that contained three successive years of drought.

Crop production: At only 400,000 tons, the second smallest crop of wheat in more than a decade was harvested last year; this was just over half the average output of 1956-65. In spite of a modest increase over 1965 in area planted, the 1966 barley crop--300,000 tons--was scarcely two-fifths as large as in the preceding season and was nearly 35 percent under the 1956-65 average.

About 100,000 fewer acres were planted to cotton in 1966 than in 1965. The 1966 harvest was the fifth highest on record although about 10 percent below 1965. The quality of the 1966 cotton crop was lowered somewhat by spot damage.

In 1966 the lentil harvest fell below 1964 and 1965 levels. But the olive crop, although nearly one-quarter below that of the high 1964 "on-year", was the second largest of recent history. And gains were reported in grapes, apricots, apples and most other deciduous fruits last year. Output of tobacco rose, also, by close to 20 percent over 1965 and was double the 1955-64 average.

Livestock production: Sheep numbered about 6 million head in 1966. The goat and cattle numbers for last year are not available; however, in 1965 these numbered roughly 820,000 and 275,000, respectively.

In an effort to minimize livestock losses due to the severe drought in 1966, the Government promulgated a law permitting passage of sheep flocks into neighboring Arab countries for grazing purposes--even though the neighboring countries concerned were also experiencing drought. The Government also permitted private merchants to import Turkish cottonseed hulls and bran for feed. Price controls were established in the spring of 1966 to prevent any fluctuation in prices of feed, barley, cottonseed hulls, cotton cake, bran, and sugarbeet pulp. During 1966, also, an agreement was signed with Bulgaria for building small dams for livestock and for restoring pastures in the grazing areas. Despite these measures there were apparent declines in output of most Syrian livestock products except wool, which totaled 15,000 tons in the grease.

Agricultural inputs: Partly because of its preoccupation with structural changes in the whole economy, the Syrian Government has done little in the last 2 years to strengthen agricultural research centers, educational institutions, or extension facilities. Land confiscation appears to have been completed. But 1966 saw no great forward strides in Government land resettlement projects. In these, progress was slowed also by reluctance of farmers to join cooperative societies, a prerequisite for receipt of new lands since 1965. Further, there was some indication last year that the parceling of large estates (a basic tenet of the land reform program)--combined with primitive methods of small scale cultivation--had increased costs of producing and marketing wheat, barley and cotton. Concern was felt that production of these commodities would decline.

Ministry of Agriculture data indicate that consumption of chemical fertilizers has more than doubled since 1960, reaching 75,218 tons in 1965; nitrogenous fertilizers made up about two-thirds of all fertilizer used in that year.

Foreign trade: In 1965 Syria's agricultural exports were valued at $145 million, or about 86 percent of the total exports; cotton, at $74 million, led in value of Syrian farm commodities sold abroad during 1965. Wheat and barley together brought in $16 million; live sheep, nearly $10 million; cottonseed oil, about $4 million; and wool and lentils, $7 million each. Syria also exported some fruit, other pulses, and raw hides and skins.

Imports of farm commodities at $48 million in 1965 accounted for only 22 percent of all imports. Fruits, at $10 million the largest single farm import item, were followed by raw sugar ($7.5 million), milled rice ($4 million), and tea ($3 million). Other agricultural imports were pulses and coffee.

Year after year since 1957, Syria has advocated closer cooperation with the Soviet bloc and Mainland China in order to reinforce continuation of technical and economic assistance in its development programs, and to find new and ready markets for surplus cotton, wool, wheat, barley, lentils, and tobacco. Again in 1965 customary Western markets and sources were bypassed in favor of barter trade and bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia and other bloc countries, in addition to Mainland China. In 1965 about one-third, by value, of all Syrian exports went to these countries; they supplied about 23 percent of all Syrian imports.

Syria is a member of the Arab Common Market, which in 1965 absorbed about 35 percent of all the value of all Syrian exports and furnished 16 percent of Syria's imports. Jordan took the lion's share of Syrian exports to Arab Common Market countries in 1965 (nearly 60 percent). Iraq was the source of about 75 percent of Syrian purchases in 1965 from the Arab Common Market.

Exports of U.S. farm commodities to the Syrian Arab Republic usually are small; in 1965 this amounted to less than $5 million. Shipments of U.S. rice in that year were valued at about $3 million. Other U.S. farm sales to Syria included dairy products, wheat flour, and tobacco.

Wool costing $1.7 million made up most of the $2.3 million of U.S. agricultural imports from Syria in 1965; the United States also bought some Syrian hides and skins, tobacco, cotton, spices, fruits and vegetables.

Syria will need to import cereals, mainly wheat and barley, this season to make up the domestic shortfall. Syrians report that between July 1, 1966, and January 30, 1967, the Syrian Arab Republic imported 332,000 tons of wheat, including 115,000 tons from the United States and 20,000 tons of Australian wheat from Mainland China.

Exports of Syrian cotton, tobacco, wool and lentils will continue this year, but stocks of these commodities for export are lower than in recent seasons. (Henrietta H. Tegeler)

TURKEY

1966 was a year of better-than-average farm production in Turkey; the contribution of the agricultural sector to the gross national product was 31 percent. Farm production was 10 percent higher than in 1965 and over 30 percent greater than the 1957-59 average. Per capita farm production, 9 percent above the preceding season, was higher than any recorded for the past dozen years.

Gains of the magnitude experienced last year primarily resulted from good weather conditions. But also there were some encouraging signs of progress in Ministry of Agriculture campaigns to overcome the underlying deterrents to agricultural development. Gradual technological advances and improvement in credit, irrigation, and availability of fertilizers reinforced last year's favorable climatic factors.

Crop production: The 1966 harvest of wheat--which accounts for the greater part of the national average caloric intake--reached an all-time high. There were substantial gains over 1965 in barley, sugarbeets, citrus, cotton and tobacco. And most other major farm commodities, except grapes, showed improvement. Aggregative output of leading export crops (cotton, tobacco, filberts, raisins, and olive oil) was sufficient to maintain the approximate 7 percent average annual increase in farm exports of the 4 previous years. While the total area sown to grains for 1966 harvests rose scarcely more than 1 percent over 1965, output increased 12 percent. At 8.2 million tons and 780,000 tons respectively, the 1966 wheat and rye crops were about one-fifth larger than the annual average of the preceding 10 years. Production of rice, 220,000 tons last year, was up 45 percent over the average of 1956-65; corn rose by 28 percent; barley by 12 percent; oats were up 7 percent. But outturn of other grains--largely spelts and mixed grains--although about 5 percent above 1965 output in 1966, was 15 percent below the 10-year average.

In an "on-year" in its productive cycle, the olive crop reached a record 700,000-ton high in 1966. Output of filberts was more than double the poor return of the preceding year but about 5 percent below the 1964 high. Last year's grape crop was down slightly from 1965; nevertheless, the 2.5 million-ton 1966 harvest was well above the 1956-65 average. 1966 was a favorable year for Turkish citrus and fresh figs. But most deciduous fruits produced somewhat below the levels of the previous season due to frost damage in the spring of 1966.

The Turkish cotton and cottonseed crops reached record proportions in 1966. Last year's output of tobacco was second only to the output in 1964. The yield of sugarbeets was the third largest in history, although the sown area dropped moderately from 1965.

Livestock production: In 1966 livestock numbers increased to over 72 million head. There were modest gains in the sheep and cattle populations; numbers of Angora goats remained approximately at the 1965 level; there was a slight shrinkage in numbers of ordinary goats. The buffalo population increased by about 9,000 over 1965 last year, but there was little change from 1965 in other minority species--horses, donkeys, mules, swine, and camels.

Turkey's poultry industry is growing, if slowly. Poultry numbers were estimated to have reached 29.5 million in 1966. Output of eggs last year, at 75,000 tons, represented a 10,000-ton increase over the 1956-65 average.

Meat production (including poultry meat) showed a 10 percent gain over 1965; in 1966 milk increased about 2 1/2 percent. But the downward trend of the 1960s in per capita meat and milk output continued through 1966. Shortages of feedstuffs--especially pastures--that stemmed from extension of the crop area in the mid-1950s, was the chief causal agent.

Agricultural inputs: Although a considerable proportion of all agricultural investment is undertaken by the Turkish private sector, reliable estimates of the amounts privately expended are not available. Thus far, during the first 5-year plan period (1963-67) about 18 percent of all Government investments have been allocated to agriculture. About 90 percent of the investments planned have been achieved. The Government of Turkey programmed investment of $182 million for agriculture last year. The 1966 program also called for private investment in agriculture valued at $100 million, an amount one-third above the 1965 target.

1966 sales of fertilizers topped the 154,000 tons sold to farmers in 1965 by at least one-third. Total fertilizer sales amounted to less than 43,000 tons in 1960. Despite the relatively substantial increases of the past few years, fertilizer use averages only about 5 pounds per acre sown. Turkey's Ministry of Agriculture reports that about 45 percent of all fertilizers are used on grain crops, mainly wheat. Even so, only about 4.5 pounds per acre--on the average--are applied to grains. The average for cotton is 10 times as high. Average per acre rates for sugarbeets and tea are about 105 pounds and 160 pounds respectively.

Slightly more than half of the fertilizers used are imported. The Turkish Government is negotiating with foreign firms for construction of facilities to expand present domestic fertilizer output capacities. But little appreciable increase in domestic output of fertilizers can be expected before 1970.

Roughly 32 million acres of Turkey's farmland--or about three-quarters of the area sown to annual crops and in vineyards, fruits and vegetables--are classified as irrigible. But probably no more than 40 percent of this acreage can be irrigated within the economic limits imposed by present techniques. Actual area irrigated was somewhat less than this during 1966.

Cotton leads in irrigated area, with about 1.2 million acres. Vegetable crops are believed to rank second. Approximately 250,000 acres of sugarbeets were irrigated in 1966 and irrigated citrus gained in importance.

In the near future, Turkey's irrigated area should continue to expand fairly rapidly. By 1968, an additional 500,000 acres on the southern coast will be irrigated under a project financed by the World Bank. A substantial part of the expanded irrigated acreage is scheduled to be used for cotton; irrigation of citrus and vegetable crops in this locality also will rise, according to present plans.

According to the 1965 census of population, between 1960 and 1965 the rural population increased at a rate of less than 2 percent a year compared with the 3 percent national average. Migration to urban areas and acceptance of temporary employment in Europe were the main causes of the recession in rural population growth. Labor was short in some sections of the country at harvest time in 1966.

Foreign trade: In 1964 and 1965 Turkish imports of farm goods dropped in value from the more than $90 million annual average of the 1961-63 period to about $50 million a year; 9-month data for 1966 indicate a further shrinkage for last year. And with the exception of merino wool and tallow, indications are that import needs this year will be minimal. Wheat imports will not be required this season. Domestic output of vegetable oil is sufficient to maintain per capita consumption at present levels.

The United States has recently supplied about two-thirds of Turkey's farm imports by value; Australia and the United Kingdom have accounted for about 17 percent and 7 percent respectively. Turkish purchases from the United States of wheat, vegetable oils and tallow have been predominantly through Title I, P.L. 480. However, the level of P.L. 480 takings has fallen sharply since 1963. In addition to the traditional cattle hides sales for dollars, Turkey is now a dollar market for U.S. inedible tallow. In 1965, U.S. sales of farm goods to Turkey were valued at $30 million; wheat and wheat flour made up two-thirds of the value of the commodities shipped.

In 1965 exports of Turkish farm commodities were nearly one-third greater than in 1961. Cotton, tobacco, filberts and raisins accounted for over two-thirds of the value of all agricultural exports in 1965--$397 million. The United States and West Germany were the principal markets, each taking about 18 percent of total Turkish agricultural sales by value. Tobacco made up 80 percent of the value of U.S. takings in 1965; other major imports from Turkey were pistachio nuts, filberts, opium, hides and skins, and wool.

Common Market countries took about one-third of all Turkish agricultural exports in 1965, while member countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the Central European Marketing Association (CEMA) purchased 19 percent and 15 percent respectively. Sales to CEMA countries have shown steady increases over the past few years. (Henrietta H. Tegeler)

AFRICA

ALGERIA

Following the extremely dry 1966 season in Algeria, torrential rains swept the Western part of the country in October, causing extensive property damage. Damage to public works, irrigation facilities, and agricultural products was estimated at more than $5.6 million. Over 10,000 farm animals were lost. Damage was particularly severe in the area around Al Asnam.

Because of drought, 1966 agricultural production in Algeria dropped substantially below the 1965 harvest. Cereal production was down about 50 percent from 1965 and Algeria must buy large quantities of grain on the world market for consumption until the 1967 crop is harvested.

Results of Algeria's auto-gestion, or self-management, program for agriculture have also been disappointing; so the Government has decided to modify the system in favor of a freer type of state-aided cooperative. This is the first step in the country's new land and commune reform operation to begin in 1967.

To aid farmers in marketing products, numerous agricultural marketing cooperatives have been formed throughout Algeria. They are linked to the National Union of Marketing Cooperatives and were to be in full operation by the fall of 1966. Government monopolies handle the importation of basic items such as coffee, tea, sugar, meat and dairy products and the exportation of selected items. To further strengthen the economy, the Government has intensified its crackdown on financial irresponsibility, corruption, and economic waste throughout the nation.

Agricultural production: Algeria's agricultural production dropped about 18 percent from 1965 with per capita production down about 20 percent.

Grain crops were the most seriously affected. The wheat harvest was estimated at 722,000 tons, compared with 1.3 million tons the previous year. The barley crop, which was below average at 378,000 tons in 1965, fell to 136,000 tons in 1966. Oat production went from a low of 36,000 tons in 1965 to a mere 8,000 tons in 1966. The drought was most severe in Western Algeria but the overall decrease in the country's cereals resulted from both a decline in yields and an estimated reduction of at least one-third in land planted.

Reports do not indicate serious damage to irrigated crops but pulse production was estimated to have been down about 26 percent. Olive oil totaled 15,000 tons in 1966, 35 percent under the previous season's figure. The grape crop was down in 1966, due partly to the drought and partly to planned reduction. Wine production in 1966 was estimated at 7 to 8 million hectoliters while in the past a normal yearly production was 15 to 18 million hectoliters. Citrus fruit production is reported at 400,000 tons, a decrease of only 4 percent from the 1965 total. Other fruit crops are estimated to have been close to 1965 levels.

Livestock numbers dropped in 1966. Sheep slaughter was heavy in some parts of Algeria because of the drought, and as mutton flooded the meat markets, its price fell substantially.

Foreign trade: Indications are that Algeria's 1966 balance of trade was favorable. Initial statistics indicate that exports of fresh fruits and vegetables are running approximately one-third below the previous year's figures, probably as the result of decreased production, increased domestic consumption, and some decline in quality control. The Algerian Government estimates unsold wine stocks at 11 million hectoliters. The annual quota of wine into the French market is stabilizing at around 7 million hectoliters and even this reduced quota faces opposition from domestic French wine producers.

There was also a substantial decrease in mineral exports following the nationalization of the mines in May 1966. On the other hand, crude oil exports through the first half of 1966 were estimated to be about 23 percent above the same period a year earlier, reflecting the opening of the third Algerian oil pipeline in March 1966.

Total imports during the first half of 1966 were estimated 35 percent below the comparable 1965 period, mainly as the result of a deliberate Government policy to tighten its import system to protect domestic production and to reduce nonessential imports. More of such restrictions can be expected in the future.

U.S. exports to Algeria totaled over $20.5 million in 1965; about half was accounted for by agricultural items. Leading agricultural exports were wheat and wheat flour at close to $6 million and vegetable oils at slightly over $2 million.

U.S. imports from Algeria in 1965 reached roughly $4.8 million with agricultural products representing almost 5 percent. The largest agricultural imports were essential oils valued at $142,000 and $69,000 in hides and skins. (Carolee Santmyer)

ANGOLA

Angola, the major overseas province of Portugal, is a major producer and exporter of coffee, an important sisal and corn producer and exporter, and an exporter of fish meal, fish oil, and other fish products. It is expanding production and exports of iron ore and petroleum, and has long been an exporter of diamonds.

Agricultural production: Farm production was up nearly 5 percent in 1966, even though drought and adverse weather in early 1966 resulted in a smaller corn harvest. Other subsistence crops, including beans and peas, also were reduced. Coffee, cassava and other more tropical products of the heavier rainfall areas were not affected. Meat production has shown little significant change in recent years, but recent installation of improved slaughter and small cold storage units in the main urban centers, and in the main livestock producing areas in the south, may result in more significant increases in the future. Wheat production was 20,000 tons in 1965 and 22,000 tons in 1966, but wheat and wheat flour imports continue to be important.

Despite the political disturbances in the northern coffee areas in recent years, coffee production continues to expand moderately, and a decree was enacted in 1966 which prohibits future expansion of coffee area. Total coffee production for 1966 was estimated at 204,000 tons. About 20 percent of the coffee; most of the corn, beans, peanuts and cotton; some of the tobacco; and most of the livestock are produced by African farmers. Sisal, sugar, and most of the coffee are produced mainly on large plantations owned by non-Africans.

Foreign trade: In 1964 Angola's agricultural exports were valued at $141 million out of total exports valued at $202.4 million. In 1965 agricultural exports dropped to $133.8 million out of total exports of $198.3 million; the reduction primarily was caused by a drop in prices for sisal. Angola continued to vie with the Ivory Coast for third place in the world's coffee export trade. Coffee provided about 47 percent of the value of all exports in 1965, diamonds 16 percent, corn 5 percent, and sisal 5 percent. Angola exports a wide range of other agricultural products, such as sugar, cotton, beans, palm kernels, oil cake, dried cassava and flour, peanut oil, sesame, and tobacco.

Coffee exports were valued at $98.7 million in 1964 and $92.7 million in 1965; sisal exports dropped around 40 percent from 1964 to $9.5 million in 1965. Exports of oil palm products remained virtually unchanged from 1964. Corn exports were valued at $5.9 million in 1964 (104,475 tons) and $9.8 million in 1965 (168,000 tons). The corn exports for 1966 probably were no more than 75,000 tons because of a poor crop.

The United States continues to be the largest market for Angola's exports, primarily because of coffee. United States imported 77,000 tons ($46 million) of Angola's coffee in 1965. The United States supplies about 8 percent of Angola's imports, ranking as the fourth largest supplier after Portugal, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. The Metropole supplied 47.5 percent of the imports in 1965, including wines and olive oil. While most of the U.S. exports to Angola were nonagricultural, moderate quantities of wheat, wheat flour, rice, and tobacco were also supplied. U.S. agricultural exports to Angola totaled $1.9 million in 1965. The United States also supplies tractors and some other farm equipment.

Angola's total imports of fertilizers were 19,217 tons in 1965 and 17,691 tons in 1964. Angola has no fertilizer factory although it does have fish meal and fish waste. (Robert C. Moncure)

BURUNDI

Most of the agriculture is the subsistence type and the country is densely populated by both man and beast. Improvements in agriculture have not been rapid but there have been some. Output in 1966 was estimated to be about 3 percent greater than in the prior year.

Agricultural production: Nearly all the land cultivated is tilled for food crops which consist mainly of plantains, cassava (manioc), sweetpotatoes, beans and peas, sorghum and millet, and corn.

Coffee trees flourish throughout the land; coffee is the dominant cash crop. Although both arabica and robusta varieties are grown, arabica makes up all but a few hundred tons of beans. Robusta is produced in the Ruzizi valley where it was introduced in 1956. Estimated total production for 1966 was about 12,000 tons. Arabica coffee commands higher prices on the world market but because of the cost of transport the return to the farmer is not great.

Cash crops of lesser importance include cotton, tobacco, sisal, tea, pyrethrum, and palm oil and take up about 4 percent of the total cultivated acreage. More and more tea is being grown. With the help of the development fund of the EEC, some 12,350 additional acres are being developed into tea plantations.

Foreign trade: Exports are dominated by arabica coffee, most of which is exported to the United States. Official statistics show that 12,501 tons were exported in 1965, but since some of Rwanda's exports are often included in Burundi's trade reports, accurate figures on exports of Burundi-produced coffee are difficult to obtain. The next largest exports were cotton, cottonseed cake, cottonseed oil, and small quantities of rice, tea, pyrethrum and hides and skins. Chief agricultural imports are milling products and cereals, meats and preparations, legumes, sesame, vegetable oil, sugar and syrup.

The United States is a major purchaser of Burundi agricultural export commodities, such as coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. On the other hand, the United States supplied only small quantities of dairy products, cereals, tobacco, and vegetable oil. (H. Charles Treakle)

CAMEROON

Two-thirds of the agricultural production of the Federal Republic of Cameroon is subsistence; cocoa and coffee are the leading cash crops. Although agricultural output has increased in recent years, agricultural imports are still necessary.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production continued to rise, increasing by 4 percent in 1966. This rise reflects some expansion in area under cultivation, as well as a rise in yields. Cocoa production in 1966 improved somewhat over 1965, but did not reach the 1963 and 1964 levels.

Coffee production, which is being encouraged by the Government, increased in 1966. Expansion of the coffee area should result in a continued growth of production in the future. Cotton production has continued to increase because of up-to-date methods and an indicated greater area in production. However, poor weather in 1966 offset somewhat the expected increase. Within the next two years, Cameroon expects to supply its domestic sugar needs. Sugarcane plantations are being developed and construction of a refinery has begun. The output of corn, sorghums, millet, and root crops--the main subsistence crops of the Cameroon--in 1966 was a little above the average for the past few years.

The Government is continuing its assistance with fertilizer production and the control of parasites and various diseases that strike crops and livestock in the country. A 5-year program to control disease of cocoa plants has been successful and production is expected to increase. Efforts to expand and improve the transportation system are also continuing. In 1966, guaranteed prices to producers for cocoa and coffee were raised.

Foreign trade: In 1965 Cameroon experienced its first trade deficit since independence. The deficit is due to a large increase in imports rather than a decrease in exports, although the drop in world cocoa prices may have caused an unexpected decrease in foreign exchange to pay for imports. Coffee and cocoa account for about equal shares of Cameroon's foreign exchange earnings. Together they account for nearly half of all exports from Cameroon.

Cameroon is an associate member of the EEC and continues to trade primarily with France. This association with the EEC and with France makes prospects for expanding trade with the United States somewhat limited.

Coffee, valued at $4.7 million, was the largest U.S. agricultural import from Cameroon in 1965. Continuing a trend since 1963, coffee imports exceeded cocoa imports, which were valued at $1.4 million in 1965. Total U.S. agricultural imports from Cameroon declined to $7.4 million in 1965; they were $8.9 million in 1964. However, nonagricultural imports increased in 1965, raising total imports to $13.3 million, a 25 percent increase from 1964. U.S. exports to Cameroon in 1965 were valued at $7 million; agricultural exports were 15 percent of this. Rice ($583,000) became the largest agricultural export, followed by tobacco. (Mary L. Teaford)

CONGO (KINSHASA)

The Congo's agricultural sector, which has suffered during the civil unrest of the last 6 years, benefited somewhat from the relative stability which prevailed in parts of the country in 1966. But serious problems continue to hamper production as some unrest continues in the north and the east, causing decreased production and disrupting distribution of products to other areas from these productive regions. The prolonged disruption of the movement of produce from farm to market and the movement of consumer goods to small cultivators act together as a serious depressant to the farmers' incentive to produce. Producers have also had to face problems of inflation and rising costs this past year.

In spite of these problems, however, the Congo is continuing its efforts to regain pre-independence levels of production. A Four-Year Plan has been developed. The Plan is to begin in 1968 and projects greater production in all areas of the economy, but particularly in the industrial area. It does advocate some steps in improving agricultural production, including tool and seed distribution and improved agricultural credit for purchase of fertilizer and trucks. The Congo will continue to rely heavily on international aid to enact this Plan.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in 1966 increased slightly over 1965, but was only 73 percent of the 1957-59 level. In recent years, the subsistence portion of production has tended to increase as cash crop production has decreased. Rice production is less than 30 percent of the pre-independence level and cotton production is only a small percentage of former crops. Imports of food and agricultural products will continue to be needed.

Foreign trade: The Congo's 1965 exports are estimated at $330 million, a decrease from 1964 exports of $350 million. In 1966 exports are expected to have reached at least $400 million. Imports are estimated at $267 million for 1965 and slightly larger for 1966. The Congolese trade pattern is shifting slightly; this is being partly encouraged by the Government and is partly due to the necessities of foreign aid. Belgium continued to be the primary market for Congolese goods, receiving almost half of its 1965 exports. In recent years the United States has become a major supplier; in 1965 U.S. products were 30 percent of Congolese imports. In recent years the Congo's agricultural exports have averaged $80 million and agricultural imports have averaged $50 million.

The United States purchased $41 million worth of goods from the Congo in 1965. Of this, $14 million went for agricultural imports--mainly coffee, crude rubber, and palm kernel oil. U.S. exports to the Congo were valued at $70 million, about 35 percent of which were agricultural goods--chiefly cotton, flour, tobacco, and rice. (Mary L. Teaford)

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia's crops were good to excellent in 1966; in general they were better than in 1965. Cereals may have had a record year; coffee was well above its export quota; both cotton and sugarcane production increased, There were, however, some isolated pockets that suffered from too little or too much rain.

In 1966 there was a governmental reorganization and three new ministries created which may have long-term implications for strengthening the national economy. These are the Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Land Reform and Administration, and the Ministry of Communication.

There were few changes in 1966 that affected the agricultural economy. The Ministry of Agriculture received a substantially larger budget, but still a relatively small portion of the national budget. Apart from this and the newly created ministries, there were minor developments in land reform. In March the Government abrogated rist gult and siso gult, traditional privileges which exempted certain landholders from certain tax payments, and landlords were required to pay both education and health taxes. In connection with land reform, the Government is preparing to carry out a cadastral survey during which United States Mapping Mission aerial photographs may be used to assist surveyors.

Ethiopia has tremendous potential for agricultural development and is now in the third year of its Second Five-Year Development Plan. Studies for the Third Plan are underway.

Aid and assistance is furnished by many countries and other sources. The U.S. share totaled $150.9 million in economic assistance as of fiscal year 1965, and additional aid has since been given. International aid will be upped when the U.N. Special Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization together provide some $800,000 toward the Awash Valley power and irrigation project. This project will add about 495,000 acres of cultivable land.

Agricultural production: Except for cotton, the country is virtually self-sufficient in agricultural products. Most of the commodities are consumed or bartered locally. Production in 1966 increased about 3 percent from the 1965 level.

Coffee is the most important export crop. The Kaffa region in southwest Ethiopia is said to be the original home of coffee and coffee trees grow wild in many areas. The production of this wild crop is added to the beans of plantation trees to make up the supply for export. Coffee production in 1965 was placed at 75,000 tons and the 1966 production of 80,000 tons easily exceeded the international export quota.

Cotton production is being promoted for the local textile industry. An estimated 5,400 tons were produced in 1966. Ethiopia is presently producing about 90 percent of its cotton needs and, if expansion plans continue, within 5 years or less it will be fully self-sufficient with surplus for export. There are 8 textile mills that employ some 15,000 persons--almost half the total of industrial laborers.

A Dutch firm with holdings at Wonji, Shoa, and Metahara cultivates and refines sugar. This operation, which began in 1951, produced about 70,000 tons of raw sugar in 1966. This is estimated to have been about 85 percent of the total sugar required for domestic consumption which has been increasing rapidly in recent years.

Foreign trade: Agricultural products comprise about 95 percent of the value of Ethiopia's exports. Coffee makes up over half of the total, and pulses, cereals, oilseeds, and hides and skins make up most of the balance. Total exports in 1964 were valued at $124 million and the United States took 52.9 percent. Ethiopia's imports were valued at about $125.8 million for 1965, compared with $97.3 million for 1964. Italy ranked first, supplying 20.6 percent, while the United States ranked fifth, supplying 6.3 percent. Raw cotton makes up most of the agricultural imports, the balance being mostly sugar, tea, tobacco, canned vegetables, and milk.

The United States has been Ethiopia's best customer, taking about half of the total Ethiopian coffee exports in recent years. It also buys hides and skins, sesame seed and beeswax. The United States purchased agricultural commodities amounting to $62.7 million and sold Ethiopia $2.6 million of American farm produce in 1965.

Ethiopia's trade policy is to maintain import duties that are applicable to all countries without preference, and it has a liberal import licensing system. Since industries, though small, are growing at an annual rate of about 14 percent, the industrial sector needs tooling-up equipment for this development. The country already has relatively large amounts of foreign capital invested and liberal investment laws seek to attract more. (H. Charles Treakle)

GHANA

The Volta River Dam and hydroelectric plant at Akosombo--long-planned and long-awaited--was formally dedicated in early 1966. The completion of this project is an economic triumph for Ghana and is expected to bring considerable industry to Ghana and neighboring countries.

A few weeks after the dedication of the Volta Project, Ghana's long-time political leader, President Kwame Nkrumah, was deposed. His successors, the National Liberation Council, have been attempting to fund the country's large short-term debts into more manageable long-term obligations.

A cotton gin is to be built at Tamale in northern Ghana to gin cotton grown by the State Farms Corporation. To date, cotton production in Ghana has been negligible.

Agricultural production: Farmers in Ghana in 1966 produced moderately more food crops than in 1965. The estimated production of cocoa beans--the country's dominant crop--was 405,000 tons, slightly smaller than the 1965 crop. Ghana continued to be the world's largest producer of cocoa beans.

Foreign trade: During 1966 world cocoa bean prices made a good recovery from the very low prices prevailing a year earlier. New York Spot Accra prices in July 1966 averaged 27.2 cents a pound, compared with only 11.8 cents a pound in July 1965. For the year, cocoa prices averaged 24.4 cents per pound compared with 17.3 cents in 1965.

Reflecting the improvement in world cocoa prices, the Ghana State Cocoa Marketing Board was able to raise the price paid to growers. For the 1965/66 main crop the Ghanaian producers were paid 40 shillings per head load of 60 pounds (9.33 U.S. cents a pound). For the 1965/66 midcrop an additional bonus of 1 pound 10 shillings per long ton was paid to them, bringing the total received by the producer to the equivalent of 9.52 U.S. cents per pound.

For the 1966/67 main crop a price of 5 cedis and 40 pesewas per head load (10.5 U.S. cents a pound), plus the same bonus as before, was paid. This made the total equivalent to 10.69 U.S. cents per pound for No. 1 cocoa beans.

Two changes in Ghana's currency have been made. On September 17, 1966, the old Ghana pounds, shillings, and pence were demonitized, leaving the cedi and pesewa as the only legal tender in Ghana.

On February 23, 1967, a new cedi was introduced. It is worth $1.40 and contains 100 new pesewas. The old cedi was worth $1.17. (Snider W. Skinner)

IVORY COAST

Economic expansion continued in 1966 but not as rapidly as in some previous years. An acceleration in economic growth is expected in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Construction of the new port of San Pedro in the undeveloped southwest is expected to begin early in 1967 and to be completed in 1969. It will have an annual capacity of 300,000 tons and will be equipped to handle bananas, wood, and general cargo.

A $3 million fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 65,000 tons is planned for the Ivory Coast. This is believed to be the first plant of large capacity along the south coast of West Africa for the production of fertilizers for local use.

Agricultural production: The location of the Ivory Coast adjoining Liberia and Ghana indicates that the agricultural production of all three countries would be similar. The subsistence food crops and the potential export crops are, in fact, nearly identical. There are major differences, however, in their principal export crops. Rubber is practically the only agricultural export from Liberia, while cocoa is the dominant agricultural export of Ghana. In contrast, the Ivory Coast produces and exports large quantities of a rather wide variety of tropical crops, including coffee, cocoa, bananas, and pineapples.

In spite of the Ivory Coast's diversity of export crops, the Government of the Ivory Coast is engaged in an extensive plan for further diversification of the country's agriculture. The plans to plant 32,000 hectares (79,100 acres) in oil palms have already been discussed in an earlier issue of this publication (The Africa and West Asia Agricultural Situation: Review of 1965 and Outlook for 1966, ERS-Foreign 153).

Now the Ivory Coast expects to expand its small area of coconut palms (not the same as the oil palms mentioned in the paragraph above). Exports of copra (dried coconut meat) will probably begin to show up on the trade tables in the relatively near future. At present, the soap works at Abidjan uses the country's entire production.

Production of high-yielding Allen cotton is showing considerable increase, while less and less low-yielding Mono cotton is being planted. Rubber production advanced from 2,000 tons in 1964 to 3,500 tons in 1965, and the objective for 1970 is 12,500 tons.

Production of the major export crops in 1966 did not show a consistent pattern. As a rule, Ivory Coast coffee production shows up cycles and down cycles, and 1966 apparently was a "down year." Production of almost 3.2 million bags (190,000 tons) was more than 30 percent below 1965 production of 4.55 million bags (273,000 tons). This lower production dropped the Ivory Coast into fourth place in world coffee production, behind Brazil, Colombia, and Angola.

Cocoa production, which has different growing and harvest seasons from coffee, showed an increase of 30 percent, from 113,000 tons in 1965 to 150,000 tons in 1966.

Banana production could be increased greatly. However, because of the difficulty in finding foreign markets for this perishable fruit, banana production is not expected to increase in the near future. Pineapple production, for fresh shipment and for canning, continues to increase.

Foreign trade: The year 1965 was the 18th consecutive year that the Ivory Coast has maintained a favorable balance of trade. Exports valued at $274 million showed an 8 percent decrease from the previous year, due to lower world coffee and cocoa prices. Coffee accounted for 38 percent of the total exports in 1965. Imports were valued at $233 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

KENYA

During 1966 Kenya inaugurated a revised development plan for 1966-1970. The plan, an updating and refining of the earlier one for 1964-1970, allocates $112 million for agricultural development. Approximately $40 million will be used in the African subsistence sector for programs of land consolidation and registration, improvement of credit to subsistence farmers, and other projects. About $25 million of the total will finance further development of the 1-million-acre settlement scheme, under which African farmers have been settled in areas formerly occupied by Europeans. Another $25 million is set aside for land transfers to large-scale national and transitional farms.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in Kenya showed a 7 percent rise in 1966, a sharp recovery from the depressed level of 1965.

Sisal production during 1966 was 61,000 tons, a drop of 1,000 tons from the 1965 level.

Coffee production during 1966 was 54,000 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons over the previous year. Kenya became a member of the International Coffee Organization and a signatory of the International Coffee Agreement in 1966. During 1967 an Organization mission will study the coffee industry in Kenya to establish basic coffee quotas for Kenya in future years. Approximately $4 million is scheduled to be spent in the near future on the construction of several new coffee factories and the enlargement of existing ones to help cooperatives cope with increasing coffee production. Kenya's coffee crop is expected to reach 70,000 tons by 1970. Coffee is the leading cash earner for thousands of subsistence farmers and is Kenya's major export crop. The Kenya Coffee Development Authority, organized during 1966, has labeled coffee as a "special crop" and plans a vigorous program to promote increased coffee production among subsistence farmers as a means of drawing them into the cash economy.

Tea production reached an all-time high of 56 million pounds (25,400 tons) in 1966, an increase of more than 10 million pounds over 1965. Tea production is expanding rapidly under the Kenya Tea Development Authority, and it is expected to be the most valuable crop in Kenya by 1970. Pyrethrum production during 1966 was 12,000 tons, the same as in the previous year.

Corn production in 1966 was estimated at 1.4 million tons, a substantial increase over the relatively poor 1965 harvest. As a result Kenya had corn for export whereas in 1965 corn was imported from the United States. This substantial increase in corn production was partly due to the development of the varietal hybrid to be grown entirely in the areas west of the Rift Valley. This is the major commercial corn producing area in Kenya. Other varietal hybrids are being developed for other corn producing areas in Kenya. Sufficient varietal seed is expected to be available to expand acreage in 1967. It is estimated that varietal hybrid seed will be available to plant 1 million acres by 1970.

Milk production was up to 300,000 tons in 1966. Meat production at 180,000 tons was up from 175,000 tons in 1965.

Foreign trade: A long period of dry weather, coinciding with lowered world sisal and coffee prices, and the effects of Coffee Berry Disease (CBD), reduced agricultural exports in 1965.

Kenya's exports in 1965 totaled $228 million--up from $204 million in 1964; approximately 53 percent was agricultural. The rise in export value was due primarily to a substantial increase of $34 million in the sales value of manufactured products. Coffee and sisal exports dropped by $4 million and $6 million, respectively. The value of agricultural exports was $120 million, a drop of $10 million from the 1964 level.

The United Kingdom remained as Kenya's best export customer with West Germany in second place. The United States purchased $2 million in pyrethrum from Kenya in 1965. In 1966, the Kenya Pyrethrum Board Processing Plant at Nakuru, began shipping highly concentrated pyrethrum extract to the United States by air in 20-gallon containers, valued at $1,800 each. The United States is Kenya's leading customer for pyrethrum extract. U.S. agricultural imports from Kenya in 1965 totaled $11.8 million; coffee at $5.2 million was the biggest item. U.S. agricultural exports to Kenya were $8.4 million; corn at $5.9 million was the chief commodity.

The value of total imports in 1965 was $282 million, an increase of $36 million from 1964. Agricultural imports represented $49 million, up $15 million from 1964, and consisted of sugar, cereals and cereal preparations, vegetable oils, tea, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Uganda are the principal suppliers.

In Kenya feeder roads are needed to get cash crops out of the interior to local markets. There is a recognized need for crop diversification and the introduction of new crops. The livestock industry has significant potential in Kenya, but there is need to improve the quality of cattle and there is need for a stock-feeding program to fatten beef before they go to market. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

LIBERIA

Iron ore and rubber continue to be the two major earners of foreign exchange and are the mainstays of Liberia's economy. Iron ore production in 1966 was expected to reach about 16.9 million tons, a million tons greater than 1965 production. Negotiations are underway for a concession to establish a new iron mine in the Wologisi mountain range.

Agricultural Production: Exports of Liberia's major agricultural commodity, rubber, reached a record high of 49,000 tons in 1965; as much or more was expected for 1966. An important development was the decision of the U.S. Rubber Company to develop 1,000 acres for corn within its concessional area. The company is also considering the possibility of producing other crops, including rice and soybeans.

The coffee and cocoa crops in 1966 were close to the levels of previous years. However, exports of coffee increased substantially as "tourist" shipments falsely identified as Liberian coffee entered import markets. Government efforts to improve the quality of Liberian coffee are limited mainly to the distribution of hand-operated hulling machines and the maintenance of a coffee bean conditioning plant in Voinjama.

The Monrovia slaughterhouse was completed in 1966 and the first shipment of slaughter animals (300 cattle and 300 sheep) arrived from Ireland in September. This shipment substantially exceeded the holding and feeding capabilities of the plant.

A "poultry war" created considerable interest for a time in 1966. Established producers alleged that a newcomer was attempting to break Liberian egg prices. Although during that time eggs did drop to 80 cents per dozen on the Monrovia market, probably the lowest on record, the drop more likely reflected merely a temporary over-supply at the prevailing price rather than the entry of a new producer to the industry.

Foreign Trade: Rice imports during the year July 1965-June 1966 were at a record high of 40,000 tons. Rice at $5 million was the dominant item in U.S. agricultural exports to Liberia totaling $7.4 million in 1965. U.S. imports of agricultural commodities from Liberia in 1965 amounted to $29 million; $22.3 million of this was rubber and $6.7 million was coffee. (Snider W. Skinner).

LIBYA

Libya is not self-sufficient in agricultural production. Over half its annual food supply is imported. The demand for agricultural imports is expanding in response to rising personal incomes and notable gains have been reported for imported cereals, livestock, and animal products over the last 3 years.

Libya's petroleum output continues to increase and production was estimated to have reached at least 575 million barrels in 1966, up about 30 percent from 1965.

Agricultural production: Because of the drought stretching across Northern Africa in 1966, agricultural production in Libya was below average and about 8 percent below the 1965 level. Irrigated crops were not seriously affected in 1966, but barley, the crop hardest hit, was at least 50 percent under the previous year's crop of 108,000 tons. Total cereal production in 1966 is estimated at 90,000 tons. Peanut production at 8,000 tons equaled the 1965 crop. Rinderpest infected the cattle in 1966 because diseased cattle were imported. There was also an outbreak of contagious sheep mange that year, also introduced by imported animals.

Foreign Trade: Amounting to $796 million in 1965, Libya's total exports were 99 percent petroleum. The Federal Republic of Germany was Libya's biggest customer, taking 40 percent of all exports. Agricultural items accounted for less than 1 percent of total exports; leading products were peanuts, hides and skins, animal hair, esparto grass and citrus fruits.

Italy, the United States, and the United Kingdom jointly supplied almost 60 percent of Libya's total imports in 1965. Reaching $320 million, they were up about 10 percent over 1964 purchases. Agricultural products represented roughly 13 percent of 1965 imports and included such items as vegetable oils, live animals, livestock products, grains, grain preparations, tea, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. Leading nonagricultural imports were machinery and equipment for the oil industry and internal development.

Libya's total imports in the first half of 1966 reached $196.5 million, an increase of 36 percent over the corresponding period of 1965. It is estimated that 1966 imports approached $400 million. Exports reached $461.4 million in the first half of 1966. Since 70 percent of all profit from petroleum sales is devoted to internal development, Libya is a growing market for both agricultural and nonagricultural exports.

The United States exported agricultural items valued at slightly over $2 million to Libya in 1965. Tobacco, worth $548,000 was the largest single export. Other major products were meat and meat preparations, grain and grain products, and fruits and vegetables. Nonagricultural exports from the U.S. in 1965 totaled almost $62 million. Total U.S. exports to Libya increased about 8 percent above those of 1964.

The United States imported only $2,000 worth of agricultural items from Libya in 1965, but did purchase $30 million in nonagricultural imports, about 7 percent more than in 1964. (Carolee Santmyer)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) is the world's largest producer and exporter of vanilla, supplying annually over half of the world's needs.

Agricultural production: Agricultural production in 1966 was over 4 percent above output in the previous year. Per capita production, however, increased only slightly over 1965. Production of rice, the major food crop, in 1966 was 1.3 million tons, an increase of 60,000 tons over 1965. Coffee production was 60,000 tons in 1966, a substantial increase from the previous year. Sugar production reached an all-time high of 118,000 tons in 1966. In 1966 the Republic's vanilla output was 700 tons (1.5 million pounds).

Foreign trade: Agriculture plays a critical role in the foreign trade of the country, accounting for about 90 percent of the value of all exports in 1965. Robusta coffee--representing annually over 30 percent of the value of all exports--is its most valuable export crop. Malagasy Republic is the world's major exporter of dried lima beans (pois du cap). Cloves, meat and meat preparations, sisal, and sugar are also major earners of foreign exchange.

Coffee, vanilla, sisal, and sugar represent 60 percent of the value of all exports annually. France, Malagasy Republic's major customer, takes more than half of the country's total exports each year. As a former colony of France, Malagasy Republic has attained associate membership in the European Common Market. It has free access to the markets of the 6 European members of the EEC and is developing its commercial agricultural policy with this in mind.

Total exports were $92 million in 1965, the same as the previous year. This stagnant position was primarily due to lower world prices and reduced sales of sugar, down 50 percent from the previous year, and sisal, down 35 percent. On the plus side, coffee was up 18 percent and spices--cloves and vanilla--were up 50 percent in value in 1965.

The value of Malagasy Republic's imports in 1965 was $138 million, up 2 percent from the previous year. Over 60 percent of Malagasy Republic's total imports are from France. U.S. exports to the Malagasy Republic amounted to only $3.9 million in 1965; agricultural exports were $1.2 million and largely consisted of food for relief or charity. The United States is Malagasy Republic's second most important overseas market. U.S. agricultural imports from Madagascar in 1965 were nearly $28 million; half was coffee. The United States is Malagasy Republic's major vanilla customer and imported $7.7 million worth of vanilla in 1965.

The Malagasy Republic has a significant potential for a commercial livestock industry based on its large cattle population estimated at 8.5 million head. Development would include feeding and range improvement programs, improved marketing and transport systems to avoid substantial loss of weight and quality of cattle enroute to slaughter facilities, and price incentives for marketing livestock through slaughter and processing plants. Malagasy Republic has developed improved animals from existing and imported breeds but this research work has not yet been effectively adopted by the livestock producers. The Republic is free of tsetse fly infestation, foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and East Coast fever, which are so prevalent in parts of East Africa. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

MALAWI

Malawi will become self-sufficient in sugar in 1967 from the new and modern sugar mill and plantation at Nchala in the Shire River valley in southern Malawi which began operations in late 1966. Production of 3,000 tons of sugar was achieved in 1966. By 1968 sugar production is expected to be sufficient to release some for export. The country's first large-scale cotton textile mill began operation in January 1967, with a planned annual production of 6 million yards of denims and drills (one-fifth of Malawi's present consumption), utilizing domestic cotton.

Agricultural production: The food situation was generally adequate in 1966, including imports of wheat, flour, processed dairy products, and canned meat. Corn--the major item in the diet--reached record levels of commercial sales through the Farmers Marketing Board in 1966. Purchases by the Board were about 61,000 tons in 1966 compared with 24,157 tons the previous season. Production of tobacco--the most valuable export crop--in 1966 was 41 million pounds compared with 50.3 million pounds in 1965. Early forecasts indicate slight gains in 1967 in flue-cured, burley, and Turkish tobacco.

Tea is Malawi's second most valuable export crop; estimated production in 1966 exceeded 32 million pounds, a record. This was an increase of more than 12 percent over 1965. Commercial peanut purchases in 1966 by the Farmers Marketing Board were at a record level of 42,000 tons shelled, compared with 25,000 tons in the previous season. There was an increase in the price paid to the peanut producers. Cotton was adversely affected by weather conditions in 1966, with production substantially less than in 1965. Rice production was about 4,000 tons in 1966, the smallest since 1958; but Malawi has lost its former preferential rice market in Rhodesia since the cancellation of the bilateral trade agreement. Estimated cattle slaughter showed a slight decline.

Agricultural inputs: The most recent available fertilizer statistics indicate imports of 12,200 tons in 1964, primarily ammonium sulphate. New market roads and new trunk highways are being provided under the Five-Year Development Plan.

While the United Kingdom continues to be the major contributor of staff and funds for regular and development budgets, increased help is being supplied by the United States, U.N. agencies, and West Germany.

Foreign trade: Detailed trade figures since 1964 are not yet available; in that year exports were valued at $30.4 million--95 percent agricultural. Tobacco, tea, peanuts (confectionery grade), and cotton continue to be the most valuable exports. It is forecast that about 25,000 tons of corn may be exported to the United Kingdom from the bumper 1966 crop. The United Kingdom continues to be the major market for exports of most commodities. Exports to the United States continue to be primarily tea, small quantities of tung oil, and Turkish-type tobacco.

Malawi's agricultural imports for 1964 were $4.7 million, or about 12 percent of all imports. Agricultural commodity imports were primarily wheat flour, canned milk, processed foods, sugar, and canned meat. Most of Malawi's imports from the United States were nonagricultural. While Malawi continues to have a substantial adverse visible balance of trade, its trade balance is expected to improve with attainment of self-sufficiency in sugar, and increased production of cotton textiles. (Robert C. Moncure)

MALI

Mali is making some progress in infrastructure. The country now has 705 miles of paved roads completed or under construction. These roads, financed by the European Development Fund and the UAR, are in southwestern Mali and are intended to form an all-weather road system connected with the railroad in Upper Volta. (This railroad goes through the Ivory Coast to the coast at Abidjan.)

The French-financed Sotuba hydroelectric dam on the Niger River at Mali's capital, Bamako, was dedicated in December 1966. Timbuktu and seven other Malian towns have been electrified.

Mali is a long way yet from achieving a viable economy.

Agricultural production: Mali suffers from a perpetual lack of rainfall. This lack was pronounced in 1965, causing farmers to plant more subsistence grains, chiefly millet and sorghum, than usual and to plant smaller acreages of the chief commercial crop, peanuts. The drought continued in Mali in 1966 but apparently some of the area planted in millet and sorghum in 1965 was returned to peanuts in 1966.

Foreign trade: The Malian Council of Ministers in June 1966 announced an increase in the price paid farmers for peanuts from 13 to 16 Mali francs per kilogram (from 2.4 to 2.9 U.S. cents per pound). This higher price was expected to bring a larger proportion of the 1966 peanut crop into the commercial sector. In 1965 the lower price paid caused peanut growers to withhold peanuts for home consumption.

Mali's trade statistics continue to show a decidedly unfavorable balance. In 1965, imports of all kinds were valued at $42.9 million and exports at only $15.7 million. (Snider W. Skinner)

MOROCCO

After substantial rains in September and October of 1965, hot, dry weather prevailed in many areas of Morocco, forcing 1966 agricultural production to drop substantially below the 1965 harvest. The crops of cereals, pulses, forage, and many other products were seriously reduced for the nation as a whole. Morocco estimates that the drought cut the GNP by about 4 percent.

The mining industry continued to be one of the economy's bright spots as production of leading minerals, with the exception of phosphates, rose in the first 8 months of 1966. In addition, the tourist trade has expanded beyond present hotel facilities and spurred new hotel construction. Industrial development also moved ahead in 1966, including a new sugar refinery at Tadla, two new flour mills, a glucose and starch factory in Casablanca and a vegetable oil plant at Kenitra. The cotton spinning and textile industry also continues to expand.

A trade deficit has troubled Morocco for several years; however, the deficit has been cut sharply in the last 3 years. A reduction in imports in 1965 resulted mainly from import restrictions while the slight fall in exports was due largely to reduced sales of canned fish and difficulties in marketing phosphates. There has been a tendency in recent years for Morocco to trade with those countries with which it has a payments agreement; however, France continues to be its leading trading partner.

Agricultural production: Total and per capita 1966 agricultural production fell about 20 percent below 1965. Wheat at 850,000 tons was down about 35 percent; barley dropped from 1.2 million tons in 1965 to 506,000 tons in 1966; corn decreased 46 percent to 150,000 tons and other grains were also lower. The cereal deficit is estimated at over 1.5 million tons. As a result, Morocco has sought assistance from other nations.

Pulse production reached only 126,000 tons in 1966, or about half the 1965 crop. The olive harvest was reduced owing to the drought, attacks of the Daccus olive fly, and late storms in some areas, as well as the cyclical effect on production following a relatively good harvest. The quantity of olive oil available for export in 1966/67 will be smaller.

Date production in 1966 rose about 12 percent above the 85,000 tons of 1965. Dates come principally from native palms which receive little or no care and the Bayoud palm disease continues to be a serious problem.

Poor pasture conditions and a reduced supply of cereal straw for feed brought about heavy livestock selling in 1966 and a drop in livestock prices; however, since September of 1966 meat prices have risen to levels even higher than normal. An epidemic of African horse sickness also struck Morocco in 1966 and spread to virtually all sections of the country. The heavy loss of animals hurt fall and winter land preparation work in some areas.

Agricultural inputs: For the last 30 years there has been no significant change in area or yields of Morocco's cereals. However, the Moroccan Government is initiating a program, beginning in 1967, to increase cereal production. The heart of the plan is intensive use of fertilizers. In addition, the Government is planning more technical services to farmers, greater use of selected seeds, improved cultural practices and more effective use of existing farm machinery. The cost of fertilizer and small machinery is to be partially subsidized and credit facilities to farmers are to be expanded. Some cereals will also have relatively high guaranteed prices.

The area and production of rice has increased in the past 2 or 3 years, but most irrigated lands are being used to produce cotton, sugarbeets, and citrus fruits. Many farmers report use of fertilizer on cotton and sugarbeets but not much on wheat.

Foreign trade: Provisional figures for January-June of 1966 show that Morocco's second ranking export, citrus, gained in sales over the same period in 1965. Vegetable exports were also up; however, exports of phosphate, Morocco's most important export, were down 2 percent in the first 8 months of 1966 from the first 8 months of 1965. There is an expansion program for both phosphates and citrus in Morocco which should increase the exports of these products.

A drive by Morocco to diversify trade by shifting sales from France to other world markets has been directed mainly but not exclusively at the United States. Trade with East European countries is also increasing and trade delegations from Europe and Kuwait have been active in Morocco.

Down slightly from 1964, Morocco's exports in 1965 yielded $430 million, about 55 percent from agricultural products. Total imports fell to $454 million, down about $5 million from 1964, but agricultural imports climbed from 32 percent of total imports in 1964 to roughly 38 percent in 1965. By value, fruits, vegetables, wine, and animal products were the leading 1965 agricultural exports. Main agricultural imports were sugar, vegetable oils, barley, tea, coffee, wheat flour, and animal products.

U.S. exports to Morocco rose from $37.2 million in 1964 to $55.3 million in 1965, largely as the result of increased P.L. 480 shipments. Agricultural products formed 72 percent of total U.S. shipments to Morocco with wheat, cottonseed oil and soybean oil as the major items.

Total U.S. imports from Morocco dropped from $7.0 million in 1964 to $6.4 million in 1965; about one-fourth were agricultural items in 1965. Seasonings and spices composed over 75 percent of Morocco's agricultural products imported by the United States in 1965. (Carolee Santmyer)

NIGERIA

The year 1966 was one of political instability for Nigeria, the African country with the largest population. A number of top political leaders were assassinated. Hundreds of Ibos and members of other tribes were murdered by their tribal enemies. Over a million Ibos returned as refugees to their homeland, Eastern Nigeria.

However, there are some bright spots in Nigeria's economic picture. Petroleum production and refining is increasing rapidly. A larger 1966 cocoa crop, which brought the cocoa farmers a better price, is cheerful news for the economy of Western Nigeria.

Agricultural production: Political disturbances in Nigeria have brought repercussions in agriculture; problems were reported in land cultivation, harvesting of crops, and marketing. However, most of the Ibo tribesmen who fled from Northern Nigeria to Eastern Nigeria were not farmers, but traders, clerks, and skilled artisans.

The lack of rainfall in Northern Nigeria has much more effect on the size of the peanut crop than the tribal disturbances. The 1966 peanut crop was down about a fourth from the previous year. Cocoa production was up over 35 percent.

Overall, production of all agricultural commodities in 1966 held about steady with 1965; on a per capita basis, agricultural production showed a slight decline.

A recent development in the oil palm industry was the construction of a palm kernel crushing plant in Nigeria; it was estimated that about 71,000 tons of kernels were handled by this plant in 1966. Formerly, Nigerian palm kernels were exported to other countries for crushing.

Nigeria continues to be Africa's largest exporter of natural rubber, shipping 68,900 tons in 1965. Nigeria is now very much ahead of Liberia, formerly Africa's leading rubber producer.

Nigeria grows a substantial cotton crop and more and more is being spun and woven in the country's numerous cotton textile mills, mostly built within the past 10 years.

Sugar production on a commercial scale started in Nigeria during 1964/65. The new Nigeria Sugar Company in Bacita, near Jebba, Northern Nigeria, is now producing crystal sugar in small quantities. This estate occupies an area of 8,000 acres, of which 6,000 acres have been planted with sugarcane. Outside this estate, production of sugarcane is in small patches scattered over various parts of the country.

Consumption of locally produced poultry meat and eggs is increasing in the urban centers and the potential for expansion in this sector is very good.

Foreign trade: Railroad disruptions and stoppages were apparently cleared up in time to move Nigeria's 1966 peanut crop to the coast. The smaller size of the crop made the shipping problem that much smaller.

Improvement in the world cocoa price permitted a rise in the price paid producers by the Western Nigeria Marketing Board. The increase amounted to $71 per ton (from 65 Nigerian pounds to 90 Nigerian pounds per long ton for Grade I beans and from 50 Nigerian pounds to 75 Nigerian pounds per long ton for Grade II beans). The new prices paid are the equivalent of 11.25 U.S. cents for Grade I beans and 9.4 U.S. cents for Grade II (per pound).

In 1965 Nigerian exports were valued at $737 million, of which farm exports were valued at $463 million, or 63 percent. Nigeria's recorded imports were valued at $770 million, of which $51 million, or 7 percent, were of agricultural commodities. (Snider W. Skinner)

RHODESIA

Agriculture and manufacturing in 1965 contributed for the first time almost equal values to the gross domestic product (GDP) in Rhodesia. Manufacturing has been expanding rapidly in the effort to enable Rhodesia to become more self-sufficient, particularly since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence. Agriculture's contribution to gross domestic product in 1965 was estimated at $187 million.

Despite drought in the southern livestock areas, and early-season drought in important corn and tobacco areas, 1966 was a relatively good agricultural year. The corn crop was of sufficient size--an estimated commercial crop of 450,000 tons--to enable Rhodesia in September 1966 to ship about 90,000 tons of white corn to South Africa. The size of the 1966 tobacco crop and prices to growers have not been made public. Moderate rains beginning in November 1966 provided initial good planting conditions for the 1967 crops of tobacco and corn.

Rhodesia's important trade relations with Zambia and with the United Kingdom (the latter particularly for tobacco) have been seriously affected since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in November 1965. Zambian tobacco is now largely sold on the new Lusaka auction floors, along with small quantities at the Malawi auctions, rather than in Salisbury.

Agricultural production: Total estimated corn production for 1966 was about 635,000 tons--a good crop--but slightly less than the estimated total crop for 1965. In 1966 African farmers produced 363,000 tons and white farmers produced 272,000 tons. A flue-cured tobacco target of 200 million pounds has been announced for the 1967 crop, but the size of the 1966 crop is a closely guarded secret.

Wheat production in 1966 was estimated at 9,000 tons compared with 4,000 tons in 1965, but is still small compared with total consumption needs. Cotton production for 1966 was 55,000 bales; a goal of 90,000 bales is set for the 1967 harvest. Raw sugar production was about 156,000 tons in 1965 and at least 231,000 tons for 1966, but with cutbacks expected for next season. Commercial peanut production was estimated at 66,000 tons for 1966, only slightly higher than in 1965, with most production by African farmers, who produce peanuts for subsistence as well. Total commercial livestock slaughterings showed moderate gains in 1965 over 1964. It is believed that meat production held at about the same level for 1966.

Agricultural inputs: The major portion of fertilizers consumed is still imported. The planned nitrogen fertilizer plant has not yet been built. Mixed fertilizer consumption for

1965 was estimated at 182,000 tons compared with 171,000 tons in 1964. Irrigated area was reported at 82,640 acres for 1965 compared with 77,580 acres for 1964. The number of tractors in Rhodesia was reported as 14,585 for 1965 compared with 13,869 for 1964. The Government is now paying moderate subsidies on fertilizers purchased by farmers, and in addition in late 1966 the fertilizer companies announced reductions in prices.

Four fundamental principles underlie official agricultural policy in Rhodesia, but UDI in late 1965 resulted in a shift of emphasis to the first three: (1) promote self-sufficiency in all foodstuffs; (2) raise the African farmers' production beyond the subsistence level to permit increased cash sales of crops and livestock; (3) increase production of primary commodities for local industry; and (4) encourage production of most commodities for export. In 1966 tobacco (flue-cured) and sugar suffered deliberate cutbacks from earlier production goals. Loans to African farmers increased. Commercial livestock slaughterings were higher in 1966 than in 1965. Cotton production has quadrupled since 1964. Most of the cotton lint is expected to be absorbed by the expanding cotton textile industry at Gatooma, although some will doubtless also be exported to South Africa.

A new milk marketing program has been announced to begin in July 1967. Producers will be allocated production quotas and fixed prices; milk beyond the quota levels will be accepted at prices much lower than quota prices. Rhodesia has been suffering from overproduction of milk for fresh consumption at existing retail prices.

In 1966 a single Tobacco Board was made responsible for all Rhodesian tobacco, and three new producers Commodity Associations were established: cattle, dairy, and all grain producers. A revolving capital fund of $7 million was established for expansion of irrigation in both European and African farming areas. Higher prices are being paid to producers of barley and meat; peanut prices have improved (as an incentive for meeting oil expansion needs), while cotton and wheat prices have remained unchanged. An additional payout of 28 cents per bag to corn producers was announced after the sale of 90,000 tons of corn to South Africa.

Foreign trade: Rhodesian farm product exports in 1965 were valued at $179 million, 45 percent of all exports. Unmanufactured tobacco was the most valuable export, at $132 million, but this probably included some Zambian tobacco sold at auctions or packed in Rhodesia for export. Meat was second in value at $19.4 million. Sugar exports in 1965 were $9.8 million. Other agricultural exports included hides and skins, dry milk, vegetable oils, and vegetables.

Agricultural imports in 1965 were valued at $39.3 million--11.7 percent of total imports by value. Wheat was the most valuable--$5.4 million, 90,333 tons--but over 6,000 tons were exported as wheat flour, mainly to Zambia. Livestock feeds, tallow, coffee, tea, cocoa, vegetable oils, rice, and fresh and processed vegetables were other important imports. Small quantities of corn were also imported to meet temporary shortages.

South Africa probably replaced the United Kingdom as the major source of Rhodesian imports in 1966. (Robert C. Moncure)

RWANDA

In 1966 agriculture remained principally static in the Republic of Rwanda. Tribal disturbances, which flared violently before independence, erupted again in 1966 and have continued to hinder development.

Agricultural production: Despite large numbers of livestock, meat is not plentiful. Livestock still represent prestige and wealth, and the country abounds with large numbers of long-horned Ankole cattle, goats and sheep.

Rwanda's main food crops are plantains (cooking bananas), sweetpotatoes, cassava (manioc), sorghum and millet, beans and peas, potatoes and corn. Lesser amounts of peanuts, soybeans and wheat are also grown for domestic use. Cash crops are coffee, pyrethrum, tea, and a little cotton. Coffee has risen from the post-independence low of 4,500 tons to a peak production of 10,400 tons in 1965. Production in 1966 appears to have been slightly lower than in the previous year.

Foreign trade: In 1966 Rwanda increased its export earnings. If the recommended International Monetary Fund-approved stabilization program is carried out, further gains should be made in the future. On its own, Rwanda has little in the way of financial reserves. In its recent past it has been kept viable by external aid, mainly from Belgium, and in September 1966, this help was again assured for the coming year when Belgium agreed to continue providing project and financial assistance amounting to some $1.87 million. About 12 percent of this particular aid is allocated for agricultural and livestock projects including drainage of swampland, agricultural research, and education.

Assistance also has been received from several other sources including France, West Germany, the European Economic Community (EEC), and the United States. Through fiscal year 1965, total U.S. assistance, including P.L. 480 shipments, reached $1.7 million; under Title II programs the United States supplied wheat flour, nonfat dry milk, and edible oils.

Arabica coffee accounts for about 90 percent of Rwanda's agricultural exports, and about half of all exports. Small amounts of tea, pyrethrum, and hides and skins add to the farm exports which totaled about $8.2 million in 1965. Chief agricultural imports are flour, prepared foods, vegetable oil and sweeteners. They amounted to approximately $8.2 million in 1965.

The United States is the leading buyer of Rwanda's farm products, taking coffee, tea, and pyrethrum. However, it provides only about 2 percent of Rwanda's imports, supplying mostly foodstuffs.

Because of former colonial ties and assistance given by the European nations, especially Belgium, colonial trade patterns are still quite strong. Also, aid continues to come from this quarter and being an associate member of the EEC helps to maintain the pattern. However, Rwanda does not discriminate against third-country traders and since the United States is a major purchaser of exports--and also extends aid--it may be possible to obtain a larger share of this market. (H. Charles Treakle)

SENEGAL

Senegal's economy is essentially agricultural and peanuts, along with peanut oil, make up about 80 percent of all exports. The manufacturing and commercial sectors are relatively well developed but are not showing any particular dynamism at present. In 1965, Senegal's gross domestic product (GDP) was $583 million, a modest 2.6 percent larger than in 1964.

Agricultural production: Not enough rain fell in Senegal from June until late August 1966. As a result, fewer peanuts and less sorghum and millet were gathered from the fields. Peanuts are Senegal's main export crop and millet and sorghum are the main domestic food crops.

In eastern Senegal cotton growing is being encouraged by the Government of Senegal, with French financial assistance. About 4,000 hectares (10,000 acres) of land are being planted to cotton.

Some sugarcane is now being grown under irrigation in the Senegal River Valley. The Government hopes to supplant a part of the large tonnage of sugar now imported each year with domestically produced sugar.

The U.S. Agency for International Development has recommended a U.S.--assisted long-term agricultural program in the well-watered Casamance, that part of Senegal lying south of Gambia.

Agricultural inputs: Construction was started early in 1966 on a fertilizer plant at M'Bow near Dakar. It will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons and should begin operation near the end of 1968.

Senegalese farmers now use about 42,000 tons of mineral fertilizers on their crops each year and this use is expected to double within the next 6 or 7 years.

Over 900,000 tons of calcium phosphate, a constituent of fertilizer, were mined in Senegal in 1965; most of this phosphate was exported.

Foreign trade: Even in good crop years, Senegal has to import huge amounts of grain--over 300,000 tons per year--to feed its people. The poor crop year in 1966 requires that the country import even more grain than usual to supply food until the 1967 crops are harvested.

Over the past several years, Senegal has imported a small part of its grain requirements under Public Law 480. During 1965, Senegal imported from the United States $1.7 million of rice, $1.2 million of grain sorghum, and $651,000 of corn.

Local currencies accumulated under Title I import programs have been used to build a road to open up an agricultural area, to construct health and education buildings, and to build three high schools.

In 1965, Senegal exports of all types were valued at $128 million and imports were worth $164 million. This adverse trade balance continues an economic pattern of many years. (Snider W. Skinner)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Agriculture's share of South Africa's gross national product (GNP) decreased from 9.6 percent in 1962/63 to 8.8 percent in 1965/66. This occurred because manufacturing and other segments of the economy grew faster than agriculture. The index of producer prices for agricultural products (according to South African sources using 1947/48-1949/50 as a base) for 1965/66 was 170.3. Higher prices to producers do not necessarily mean higher prices to consumers because of the subsidies paid by the Government on wheat, bread, butter, and corn.

Two new statutory agricultural commodity boards have been created, making a total of 21. The new Mohair Board establishes floor prices at public auctions and collects levies for operating expenses. The Peach Board, established in 1966, recommends minimum contract prices for clingstone canning peaches sold according to new standard grades. An Apricot Board, along similar lines, is soon to be established. The Citrus Board in 1966 extended its activities from control of exports only to control also the marketing of citrus for domestic consumption.

A Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure was created in February 1966. In addition, a collateral Agricultural Credit Board and a Land Tenure Board are scheduled to be established very soon.

The Sugar Board in 1966 allocated sugar production quotas to a new area in the Maleland-Kamatipoort region, south of Kruger National Game Park in eastern Transvaal.

The Corn Board is now subsidizing the moderate use of kaffir corn in prepared animal feeds as a substitute for yellow corn. The Corn Board maintains a minimum floor price for kaffir corn, and the producer has the alternative of selling his kaffir corn either to the board or to private traders at the floor price.

Agricultural production: 1966 was a difficult year for livestock and some field crops because of drought and erratic rainfall distribution; in spite of this, the agricultural production index indicates an increase of 3 percent for 1966. Corn was imported in early 1966, primarily from the United States, to meet severe shortages until the new crop began to reach the market in May 1966. Corn consumption was at record levels of about 4.3 million tons in 1965/66. It was 3.7 million tons in 1964/65. Most of the increased corn consumption resulted from emergency feeding of livestock. Wheat was also imported in substantial quantities (primarily from the United States) to meet the large deficit for 1965/66. Imports are being continued for the 1966/67 marketing year because estimated wheat production of 680,000 tons in 1966 was below 1965.

Late rains in February and March made the 1966 corn crop the fourth largest on record. However, corn production in the Bantu reserve areas was probably the lowest in many years. Some of the best corn areas in eastern highveld of the Transvaal and Orange Free State received little or no rain, while much of western highveld corn area received adequate rainfall. Corn production in 1966 totaled about 5.1 million tons compared with 4.5 million tons for 1965. Late November 1966 moderate rains were encouraging to the farmers in the highveld cornbelt of Transvaal and Orange Free State who began planting for the 1967 crop which will be harvested in May-June. The 1965 kaffir corn harvest was at an all-time record high of 438,000 tons, nearly double that of the preceding season. The 1966 crop was not as good. The main commercial use for kaffir corn is for Bantu beer but some is beginning to be used in mixed feeds for livestock.

Due to good rains in the Natal sugar belt, sugar production for the 1966/67 season is expected to be an all-time high of 1.5 million tons, compared with only 910,000 tons for 1965/66. This would indicate a possible 600,000 tons for export.

Deciduous fruit production for 1965/66 was at record levels, and was used largely for export as fresh and canned. Production for 1966/67 is forecast at slightly lower levels.

South Africa's 1966 pack of major canned deciduous fruits is estimated at a record 7.65 million cases as compared with 7.02 million during the previous year. Peaches accounted for over 60 percent of the total deciduous fruit pack in 1966. With the exception of apricots, all items reached new record levels. Grapes for wine are estimated at about 707,000 tons for 1966 compared with 769,000 tons for 1965, but still substantially higher than the 1963 and 1964 production levels. Citrus fruit production was lower in 1965/66 because of a shortage of water in some irrigation dams. The 1966/67 crop is forecast to be better.

The 1966 South African canned pineapple pack (exclusive of grated pineapple) was estimated at 1.67 million cases--up 83,000 from 1965 but below the 1960-64 average of 1.88 million.

The 1966 production of wool, South Africa's most valuable agricultural export commodity, is estimated well above the level of most earlier years, except for the record 163,700-ton clip of 1965. The expected reduction for 1967 is the cumulative effect of the drought. Mohair production for the summer and winter clips for 1966/67 is not expected to exceed the clips for the two preceding years because of continued drought in the angora goat areas of the Eastern Cape.

Meat production for the 1966/67 season is expected to be lower because of the cumulative effect of the drought and distress selling of cattle in earlier drought years. The loss of cattle from drought in commercial cattle areas in 1965/66 was not as great as earlier estimated, because of emergency feeding programs, movement of cattle to better grazing and feed areas, and other emergency and longer term assistance to livestock owners. However, the effect on cattle numbers in northwest Transvaal, Bushveld, and northern Cape cattle areas is expected to extend over several years. The Government expects to pay cattle owners in these areas to withdraw cattle from some of the rangelands to enable those lands to recover from the drought. In most recent years South West Africa has supplied from 17 to 28 percent of the total cattle and smaller numbers of other meat animals slaughtered in South Africa. The slaughtered weight of such animals is regularly included in South Africa's meat production statistics.

Agricultural inputs: The Republic of South Africa is one of the largest users of commercial fertilizer in Africa. Total consumption in 1965 was 98,000 tons of nitrogen, 100,000 tons of phosphates and 59,000 tons of potash (nutrient weight). While not yet self-supporting in fertilizer raw materials, South Africa is expected in the near future to be able to end almost all imports of phosphatic and nitrogenous raw materials. The value of fertilizer consumed has expanded almost threefold in the past decade to about $96 million in 1964/65. Use of lime from domestic sources has not increased proportionately and is said to be only about one-fourth of what should be used by farmers.

It is estimated that between 155,000 and 160,000 tractors were in operation in 1965. While only a few corn harvesters were used in 1960, it is estimated that at least 1,000 were in operation in the 1966 harvesting season. About 70 percent of all agricultural machinery and equipment (excluding tractors) is manufactured in South Africa by about 80 firms. Imports of tractors in 1965 were 15,134.

Foreign trade: South Africa's exports (exclusive of gold and specie) for the calendar year 1965 totaled about the same as the $1.34 billion for 1964. Gold is the commodity which makes South Africa a rich nation and enables it to balance its otherwise adverse visible trade balance. However, agricultural exports dropped substantially in 1965 to $517 million ($591 million in 1964), mainly because of dwindling corn exports and a large reduction in sugar exports, although fruit exports continued to increase.

Agricultural imports for the calendar year 1965 were valued at $166 million ($111 million in 1963 and $159 million in 1964), but are expected to have been at much higher levels for 1966 because of the large imports of corn and wheat. Butter continues to be imported, primarily from New Zealand and Australia, partly because of drought. Imports of butter are expected to be a slightly lower levels for both 1966 and 1967.

Tea is normally the most valuable agricultural import, while wheat is the most variable. Coffee, tallow, rice, and jute are also important items in all years. South Africa is primarily dependent upon imports for its rice. While the Republic still imports small quantities of tobacco for blending (primarily from Rhodesia), it has, in recent years, been an exporter of increased quantities of tobacco. Cotton production has not kept pace with the expansion of the domestic cotton textile industry, resulting in imports of a rather constant level in recent years.

Agricultural products supply 40 to 45 percent by value of exports (excluding gold and specie); while agricultural imports normally account for 6 to 8 percent by value. (Robert C. Moncure)

SUDAN

Sudan suffered a drought during 1966 that was especially serious in dry-farming areas where crops could not be irrigated. Also, the Nile was lower than it had been for several years, and the rain that fell was poorly distributed and untimely.

In addition to drought, the Sudan has been faced with both political and economic difficulties, including postponed elections, problems of internal and external economic imbalance, budget difficulties, and a restriction of imports.

In the south much of the agricultural activity came to a standstill about the middle of 1965 and this area remains unproductive because of a lack of security. Tobacco grown in this area was abandoned after only about 25 percent of the leaf had been harvested. Most of the estates producing coffee, tea and fruit have been neglected with little, if any, commercial production. Only subsistence agriculture is continued.

Agricultural development has been given considerable attention in the Sudan and foreign aid has contributed, and continues to contribute, toward this development. Projects range from dams, irrigation schemes, and transport equipment to the establishing of a competent soil survey division. Two recently completed dams will greatly extend the irrigated arable land--the Khashm El Girba Dam was completed in 1965 and the Roseires Dam was completed in 1966.

External assistance has been provided by many nations and international organizations. Through fiscal year 1965, U.S. aid totaled $89.8 million. Sudan has a $1.5 billion 10-year development plan that runs through 1971. This plan especially calls for broadening the economic base and increasing exports. Many of the proposed industrial projects are equally important to the agricultural economy; typical is a newly planned $4 million durra plant. This plant will produce starch and vegetable oil with a byproduct of animal feed, and in 1966 it was announced that the Agency for International Development had approved a loan to assist with construction.

Agricultural production: Overall agricultural production in 1966 was down 9 or 10 percent from 1965, but was about 23 percent greater than the 1957-59 average. Except for cotton, peanuts, and small quantities of other items, crops are grown for local consumption. In good crop years Sudan provides enough food to satisfy most of its needs. The main grain crops are sorghum, millet, wheat and corn. Sorghum makes up about 70 percent of the grains. Wheat and corn are mostly irrigated and account for only about 6 percent of the cereals.

The 1966 sorghum production was estimated at some 800,000 tons, as compared with a 1961-65 average of 1.3 million tons. Since the latter is about the amount of the annual consumption, cereals will have to be imported for the coming months. Other important food crops are beans and peas, oilseeds, cassava (manioc), potatoes, onions, dates, citrus, and a variety of other fruit. Gum arabic is a very important nonfood commodity produced in the Sudan.

Sudan raises both Egyptian long-staple and American medium-staple cotton; the Egyptian type now accounts for approximately 70 percent of the total crop. In 1966 the cotton crop grown under irrigation was slightly larger but other cotton crops suffered from the drought. The total crop in 1966 was estimated at 163,000 tons, about the same as in 1965.

Livestock are important to the economy and have potential for development. Many are kept in cultivated areas and used for work power, but the great majority are raised by nomadic and semi-nomadic tribal people. Tribal practices, the tsetse fly, and endemic disease have held livestock's potential in check. No census of livestock has ever been taken, but estimates suggest there are some 9 million cattle, 16 million sheep and goats, and about 3 million camels, donkeys, mules and horses in the Sudan.

Agricultural inputs: Irrigation and other important cotton growing operations are closely supervised. New and approved seed is issued annually. The crop receives fertilizer and is protected from pests by spraying. Fertilizer is also used on some other crops, but it must be purchased with foreign exchange, so this input depends greatly on revenues from cotton. Between 1960 and 1964 total fertilizer imports averaged about 60,000 tons, product weight. The small degree of mechanization which exists in the Sudan is limited to the preparation of the soil for planting of cotton and to harvesting some of the cereal crops.

Foreign trade: About 98 percent of Sudan's foreign exchange earnings accrue from agricultural exports. In 1965 the country's exports amounted to $191.3 million. Cotton and cottonseed accounted for over half of these. Other agricultural exports include gum arabic, peanuts, sesame, and livestock. Agricultural imports, valued at $37.2 million in 1965, made up less than a fifth of all imports, but in poor crop years the percentage increases. Sugar, coffee, tea, wheat and wheat flour normally make up most of the agricultural imports.

The United States generally ranks among the leading trading partners. In 1965 the total value of U.S. farm exports to the Sudan amounted to $8.4 million. Of this, $7.5 million was wheat and flour. Tobacco was the largest of the other items. In 1965, U.S. agricultural imports from the Sudan were valued at $1.3 million; nearly half of this was hides and skins and the remainder was cotton, sesame seed, and gum arabic.

The most recent Public Law 480 agreement with the Sudan was signed in April 1966 and programmed 65,000 tons of U.S. wheat and flour for consumption in the Sudan.

During 1966 declining foreign exchange reserves led to the introduction of more stringent import controls. This resulted in a virtual ban on all but essential goods or goods under bilateral trade agreements. In September a 5 percent ad valorem duty was placed on all imports and a ceiling was placed on total imports. As foreign exchange earnings increase a progressive relaxation of these measures is planned. (H. Charles Treakle)

TANZANIA

During 1966 a combination of political unrest, a serious break in diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and declining world prices of sisal, coffee, and cotton kept the Tanzanian economy from advancing rapidly. The political takeover of the island of Zanzibar by a strong Chinese communist element has had a dampening effect on the island's economy.

The breakoff of diplomatic relations in 1966 with Great Britain over the Rhodesian crisis has stymied the program of British financial aid for Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan--launched in 1965--and specific agricultural projects.

Tanzania is the world's major producer of sisal and cloves, annually supplying about 35 percent of the sisal and 80 percent of the cloves entering international commerce. Tanzania is also the world's second leading producer of cashew nuts after Mozambique.

Agricultural production: Total agricultural production in Tanzania for 1966 showed an increase of 5 percent over 1965. Corn production in 1966, estimated at 600,000 tons, improved from the previous year mainly because of better rainfall. Sorghum and millet production remained at 1965's level of 1.1 million tons. Wheat production was estimated at 45,000 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons over 1965.

Sisal and coffee production in 1966 remained at 1965's levels of 218,000 tons and 750,000 bags (45,000 tons) respectively.

Cotton production in 1966 was estimated at a record high of 360,000 bales (78,000 tons), 16 percent above the previous record of 310,000 bales in 1965. The crop was grown on approximately 500,000 acres. Most of Tanzania's cotton is a medium-staple American Upland type. The reduced world price for cotton and the large crop resulted in insufficient reserves in Tanzania's price stabilization fund needed to maintain producer prices for cotton at previous levels. Cotton growers in 1966 received 46 East African cents per pound (about 6 U.S. cents per pound) for Grade A seed cotton.

Clove production from the island of Zanzibar in 1966 was 17,000 tons, up from the 1965 crop of 4,000 tons; 1966 was an "on-year" in the clove production cycle.

Tea is one of Tanzania's expanding export crops; production in 1966 reached a record high of about 6,800 tons, an increase of 760 tons over the previous year.

Unshelled cashew nut production in 1966 remained at 1965's level of 70,000 tons.

Foreign trade: Sisal, coffee, cotton, cloves, and cashew nuts provide about 60 percent of the value of all exports annually from Tanzania.

The value of total exports in 1965 was $192 million, a drop of $18 million from 1964; agricultural exports made up $154 million of the total in 1965.

Tanzanian coffee exports were 29,000 tons, valued at $24 million in 1965.

In 1965 the United States was Tanzania's second leading customer, importing $10.6 million in agricultural products including $5.8 million in coffee, $1.9 million of pyrethrum, and $1.2 million in sisal. The United States is Tanzania's No. 1 customer for coffee.

In recent years, nearly 75 percent of Tanzania's cotton exports have moved to Hong Kong, Mainland China, and Japan.

The value of Tanzania's total imports in 1965 was $187 million, up from $167 million in 1964. Agricultural imports represented $22 million and consisted of cereals, dairy products, beer and wine, and vegetable oils. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Kenya were the principal suppliers.

In 1965, a drought year, shipments of corn, dairy products and eggs were sent to Tanzania from the United States under the Public Law 480 program.

Tanzania will continue to sell large quantities of coffee and moderate quantities of sisal, tea, and pyrethrum to the United States. With the development of large-scale mechanical equipment to shell and grade cashew nuts, a very substantial increase in the export of cashew nut kernels and cashew shell liquid to the United States is expected.

Tanzania has relied on traditional cash crops such as sisal, cotton, and coffee, and with declines in world prices of these commodities, it may have a difficult time holding its own. There is significant potential in the country to diversify and expand agricultural production. Pineapple production for instance, has potential in several areas.

Tanzania continues to pursue a policy of promoting industries which utilize the country's raw materials. Consistent with that policy, Tanzania is currently expanding its textile capacity. One spinning mill is in operation and two more are scheduled for completion by 1969. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

TUNISIA

The United States continued its substantial economic assistance to Tunisia in 1966 with increasing emphasis on self-help measures. In May 1966 a $15 million AID loan was signed to finance commodity imports and in July, a $5.24 million Title I, Public Law 480, agreement was signed to supply 2,500 tons of cotton and 12,500 tons of soybean oil during 1966. With these latest agreements, total authorized U.S. aid to Tunisia since its independence in 1956 will soon reach a half-billion dollars, almost 50 percent supplied under P.L. 480 programs.

Agricultural production: Agricultural output in Tunisia declined sharply in 1966 as the result of a poor olive crop and of dry weather which adversely affected most non-irrigated crops. The agricultural production index for 1966 registered a 20 percent drop from the 1965 level and was nearly 25 percent below the 1957-1959 average. Cereals were hardest hit by the drought and at an estimated 468,000 tons in 1966 were about one-third under the 1965 total. Olive oil production, which was below-average in 1965, fell to roughly 25,000 tons in 1966. Poor pasture conditions also led to heavy selling of livestock, but a good crop of pulses was reported.

Production of wine in 1966 was lower as the result of the drought, a decrease in the producing area, and the withholding of fertilizers from the 1966 grape crop. Storage problems should not be as great this year because French importers have agreed to buy over 2 million hectoliters of wine in 1966. This still leaves the Tunisian wine industry with a long-run marketing problem, however, and further steps to convert vineyards to fruit growing are expected.

The Tunisian Government continues a reorganization program in the North which covers about 4.4 million acres of agricultural land. By using former European-owned land as a nucleus and attaching neighboring peasant farmers to it, the Government hopes to bring the modern and traditional sector together and, through more intensive land use, increase agricultural production. A "pre-cooperative" system has also been developed in north-central Tunisia in which landless peasants are grouped into informal cooperatives and trained and tested before being assigned farmland. Programs to institute service cooperatives in central and southern Tunisia also continue and the Government has intensified its well drilling program and is building storage facilities for livestock feed, especially in the South. This year drillers located a sizable underground water source near El Hamma in northern Tunisia.

In an effort to coordinate its program for livestock production, the Government is creating a National Animal Husbandry Office. It will regulate livestock raising, slaughter, and pricing.

Foreign trade: Wine exports in 1965 were only about one-fourth the value of those in 1964 and wheat exports fell 90 percent because of a poor grain crop in 1964. In company with less spectacular decreases by other agricultural exports, these declines caused a sizable drop in agriculture's portion of total exports.

The country's total imports reached $245.9 million in 1965 with total exports at $119.9 million. The trade deficit had increased $8 million over that in 1964. Agricultural imports are estimated to have equaled about 16 percent of total import values in 1965 and agricultural exports amounted to roughly 43 percent of total exports. The cost of internal development programs, added to wine marketing problems, continues to intensify Tunisia's trade deficit.

The export value of wine was close to $5 million in 1965. Olive oil totaled $26 million, down slightly from the $27 million traded in 1964, and citrus sales of nearly $5 million remained relatively unchanged from those of 1964.

The United States shipped items worth close to $44 million to Tunisia in 1965; about $23 million were agricultural items; shipments of grains and grain preparations totaled $14 million, and vegetable oils over $6 million. In comparison, total U.S. exports were $32 million and agricultural exports $12 million in 1964.

U.S. agricultural imports from Tunisia in 1965 amounted to slightly over $1.5 million, almost entirely in olive oil. Total U.S. imports from Tunisia reached $4.7 million, up substantially from the $1.1 million of 1964. (Carolee Santmyer).

UGANDA

In mid-1966 a political crisis took place in Uganda between President Obote, the King of Buganda (The Kabaka), and the traditional political ruling elements in the Kingdom of Buganda. The Kingdom has been under a state of emergency since. The economy of Uganda sputtered and faltered during 1966 due to these political disturbances. Gross domestic product in 1965 was $655 million; per capita GDP, $87.

During 1966 a second 5-Year Development Plan was drawn up by the Ugandan Government to serve as a guide for economic development between 1966 and 1971. It is estimated that this new plan will require Government expenditures of $644 million. The plan envisages expansion of employment opportunities, the promotion of a viable industrialization program, and the expansion of agricultural output and yields. The pattern of crop development under the plan envisages an increase in tea and sugarcane acreages, and the development of the livestock sector. Acreages devoted to coffee will be reduced as part of the country's crop diversification plan and stress will be placed on improving the quality of the coffee produced. It is also anticipated that substantial increases in the output of cotton, tea, and sugar will be made during this period. Acreage in cotton is to be maintained at current levels with total output increased by improving yields.

Agricultural production: Agricultural output during 1966 increased by almost 2 percent--not enough to keep pace with population growth. Cotton lint production is estimated at about 76,000 tons. Coffee production was 2.7 million bags (162,000 tons), an increase of 100,000 bags (6,000 tons) over 1965. Tea production reached an all-time high of 11,200 tons in 1966, an increase of 3,200 tons from the previous year.

Foreign trade: Coffee and cotton occupy a dominant role in Uganda's trade and economy, representing over 65 percent of the total income from exports annually. The value of total exports in 1965 was $203 million with agricultural exports consisting of $162 million of the total.

Agricultural exports to Kenya and Tanzania, mainly sugar, vegetable oils, and tobacco, represent about 15 percent of total value of all exports annually from Uganda. Other leading customers for Uganda's exports in 1965 were the United Kingdom, United States, and West Germany.

The value of total imports in 1965 was $161 million, an increase of $32 million from 1964; agricultural imports consisted of $19 million of the total in 1965.

The United Kingdom continued to be the principal supplier of Uganda's imports and accounted for nearly 40 percent of the total imports. Only about 2 percent of Uganda's imports come from the United States annually.

Uganda's two-crop export economy--coffee and cotton--has brought about a long-term agricultural policy aimed at crop diversification, increased production of cash crops by Africans, expansion of marketing facilities, improvement in quality of cash crops and African livestock, industrial expansion, and increased capital investment in training facilities and agricultural extension services.

Uganda's foreign agricultural policy is directed toward maintaining its position in the world market for coffee and cotton. (Carey B. Singleton, Jr.)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Gains in production were realized in 1966 for virtually every crop in the United Arab Republic except cotton. Nevertheless, total agricultural production in the country remained about stationary with that of 1965 while per capita production fell about 3 percent below the 1965 level.

Numerous industrial advances have been made and oil exploration continues in the UAR but agriculture still provides approximately one-third of the national income and provides a livelihood for roughly two-thirds of the nation's 30.4 million people.

The demand for food is increasing faster than local agricultural production because of population growth, increased employment, and higher wages. These food needs have forced the UAR to rely heavily upon imports in recent years and this trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future if present levels of consumption are to be maintained. However, the UAR faces the critical problem of how to finance necessary food imports in addition to imports of industrial supplies required to keep its factories running.

Various steps are being taken by the Government to narrow the gap between food supply and domestic demand. In addition to a forceful campaign to reclaim additional land for cultivation and increase crop yields, the UAR has come forth with a belt-tightening policy for its people. For example, Government actions with regard to rice are designed to cut down or stabilize domestic consumption as well as to encourage production and maximize exports to earn needed hard currency.

The UAR and the World Food Program of the United Nations signed an agreement in 1966 whereby the U.N.-WFP will donate $4.25 million worth of food aid to the UAR. Over $3.5 million will be supplied in the form of wheat flour, corn, dry milk, and vegetable oils. The food donations will be given to Egyptians working on projects to convert approximately 1 million acres of land in Upper Egypt from basin irrigation to an improved type of perennial irrigation.

Total cultivated land in the UAR is reported at slightly over 6 million acres, producing a low land/man ratio. One of Egypt's main problems is making cultivable land area and production keep pace with population growth. It has been estimated that even after all acreage reclaimed by use of water from the Aswan High Dam has come into cultivation in 1972 or 1973, the per capita availability of cropland will be smaller than at present.

Agricultural output during the Five-Year Plan (1960-65) was reported to have advanced enough to raise agricultural income about 18 percent. The present development program is a Seven-Year Plan, running from June 1, 1966, to June 30, 1972, and appears more in line with available resources than past programs. Slightly more than half of the funds allocated to irrigation and other agricultural projects under this plan will go toward vertical rather than horizonal expansion. The High Dam, which is expected to be finished in the third year of the new plan, will provide water for a number of reclamation projects begun under the Five-Year Plan, and the emphasis will center on maximizing production on reclaimed lands. Approximately 254,000 acres are yet to be converted to irrigation.

Actual UAR expenditures on plan projects usually fall below planned expenditures, and this may even intensify with the Seven-Year Plan in view of hard-currency shortages. However, the success of the present plan will be greatly influenced by the amount of oil revenues, irrigated land, and cheap power which are realized during the 1966-72 period. The Port Said Free Zone established in 1966 and tourism may also bring needed hard currency into the UAR, thus aiding development over the next 7 years.

The Agrarian Reform Law was amended in 1966, giving the Government stronger control of agriculture and further reducing the influence of the landlord. Under the new amendments total land owned or leased is limited to about 50 acres. It is not clear what steps will be taken against those now owning roughly 100 acres, the maximum previously allowed.

Agricultural production: Although cotton acreage remained about equal to that planted in 1965--close to 2 million acres--the 1966 cotton crop was estimated to have been nearly 8 percent below the 1965 harvest. Cottonseed production also fell about 8 percent below that of the previous season. Most other crops registered increases.

Grain production was up substantially; rice at 2 million tons realized the greatest gain. Rice acreage has been increasing in recent years and is estimated to have reached roughly 1.2 million acres in 1966. To further increase agricultural production--in addition to farming more acreage--the UAR has shifted its late corn crops from the Nile season to the earlier summer season to raise yields, and has upped the price paid to farmers for their rice.

Livestock products are estimated to be up slightly from the 1965 level. Because of the short grazing season (November-April) and the fact that only one-third of the arable land is cultivated with clover, farmers are not able to expand livestock numbers fast enough to match changes in the local demand for livestock products. In the past 5 years, livestock numbers in the UAR have increased about 1 to 2 percent annually.

Agricultural inputs: Mechanized Egyptian agriculture still exists only on a small scale. Most field work is conducted by hand- or animal-drawn tools and implements.

More than 50 percent of chemical fertilizers used in the UAR is imported. More than 500,000 tons are imported annually, although local production of all types of fertilizers exceeds 1 million tons. In view of the land development policy, fertilizer use should continue to grow. The country's production of insecticides is presently limited to DDT; about 12,000 tons are produced annually. However, almost 75 percent of total UAR insecticide needs are imported. Insecticides are currently used on cotton, corn, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables. Aerial spraying, because of its greater efficiency, may cut future insecticide requirements to some extent.

Foreign trade: For the first 5 months of 1966, import-export figures show a widening trade gap for the UAR with no increase in total exports and a substantial increase in imports, particularly from Eastern and Western Europe. Grain, sugar, livestock, frozen meat, fertilizer, and insecticide imports were up substantially from a year earlier in the January-June period in 1965.

During the past several years at least half of the UAR cotton crop has been exported to the Eastern Bloc to honor trade agreements. A large percentage of it has gone to the USSR in payment for military equipment and the cost of loans for the High Dam.

Agricultural exports during 1965 showed significant gains. Major agricultural and agriculturally related exports showing an increase during 1965 were lint cotton, onions, beans, peanuts, cotton yarn and fabrics. Agricultural and related shipments equaled 87 percent of total 1965 export values compared with 83 percent in 1964. Official statistics place total UAR exports at $605 million in 1965, up about 12 percent from 1964. Cotton accounted for 56 percent of the total in 1965 and 50 percent in 1964.

On the other hand, UAR expenditures for imports of farm products in 1965 were 4 percent below those of the previous year and accounted for about 35 percent of the total import value. The total value of UAR imports in 1965 was officially set at $934 million, or about 2 percent below 1964.

The United States continued to be Egypt's leading supplier in 1965, although the share of the total UAR market dropped to 17 percent and the value of total U.S. exports dropped from $268 million in 1964 to $158 million in 1965. The principal cause of the decline was the decrease in U.S. shipments of surplus agricultural products under Public Law 480. The UAR's P.L. 480 agreement with the United States expired in June 1966. U.S. agricultural exports to the UAR in 1965 dropped almost 50 percent from 1964 to a total of $97 million. Leading U.S. agricultural items were grains and grain preparations (predominately wheat), animal products (largely tallow), vegetable oils (mainly cottonseed oil), and tobacco.

Total U.S. imports from the UAR declined from $24 million in 1964 to $17 million in 1965. Cotton, the largest U.S. agricultural import, dropped from $14.5 million in 1964 to $7.8 million in 1965. Agricultural items represented roughly half of all U.S. imports from the UAR in 1965, compared with over 60 percent the previous year. (Carolee Santmyer)

ZAMBIA

Zambia published an ambitious and flexible 4-year National Development Plan (1966-70) providing for expenditures of $1.2 billion, of which about one-third is for the private sector and two-thirds for Government expenditure. Four primary objectives are: (1) rapid expansion of primary and secondary school education, with universal primary education planned by 1970; (2) increasing the productivity of the rural population to increase their purchasing power; (3) completion of black topping of the two main trunk highways to Tanzania and Malawi and improvement or construction of feeder market roads, some initial work on development of the Kafue hydroelectric power and irrigation project, and survey work on the proposed Tan-Zam railway; and (4) development of processing and manufacturing industries, including textile and nitrogen fertilizer industries. While only 10 percent is earmarked specifically for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, a very much larger portion affects agriculture under other categories such as rural education, agricultural training and extension, marketing facilities, expansion of cooperative marketing, and other programs in the predominantly rural areas.

A $10.5 million cotton textile mill is scheduled to begin production in 1968. Cotton production is expanding but will have to expand more rapidly if it is to meet the needs of this textile mill. A $5 million tobacco packing plant is being built in time to handle the 1967 tobacco harvest and provide capacity for increased production beyond existing levels. Zambia's first irrigated sugar plantation and mill at Nkambola near Mazabuka and Lusaka is to begin sugar production in 1967. It is to make Zambia self-sufficient in sugar in 1968.

Tobacco continues to be Zambia's major agricultural export. Exports of corn, primarily to the adjacent Kantanga area of the Congo, were significant in 1966 because of the record commercial crop. While the Eastern Province continues to export significant quantities of confectionery grade peanuts, the expanding local vegetable oil expressing industry for domestic consumption cannot yet secure adequate domestic supplies of peanuts.

Agricultural production: Zambia's 1966 agricultural outturn was generally an improvement over the previous season. The 1966 commercial corn production may reach a final figure of 4 million bags (200 lb.), or 1.2 million bags more than the previous record commercial crop in 1965. Some difficulties were encountered in storing and transporting this large crop. Three-fourths of the commercial corn crop is normally produced on non-African farms, but yields and commercial production by African farmers in the Central and Southern Provinces are beginning to show significant increases.

The tobacco harvest in 1966 (16.9 million pounds) for flue-cured, burley and Turkish tobacco was lower than for recent years. An early forecast, indicates a further reduction for the 1967 harvest, said to be because of smaller acreage, fewer producers and the late arrival of rains for planting. While cotton production continued to expand, 1966 production did not reach the planned goal. A part of the acreage on non-African farms had to be plowed under because of inability to secure an adequate casual labor supply to pick the cotton. However, the production by African farmers continued to expand. The commercial production and sales of confectionery grade peanuts by Africans in the Eastern Province reached near-record levels in 1966.

Baby chicks, other poultry, and eggs are now being exported to adjacent countries. Demand for whole fluid milk continued to increase, stimulated by a reduction in price and a cheap milk scheme for consumers introduced in 1965. The temporary decline in livestock slaughterings and the increase in demand for meat in the urban and mining areas required continued imports of live cattle from Botswana (Bechuanaland), and canned meat from other sources. Beef prices were increased to both producer and consumer during 1966.

Foreign trade: Exports of agricultural and food items (including fish) in 1965 were valued at about $14 million compared with $10.3 million in 1964. Unmanufactured tobacco and corn occupied first and second place in value. Agricultural imports were valued at $18 million in 1965 compared with $21 million in 1964. Virtually all wheat, wheat flour, and rice consumed in Zambia is imported.

Copper continued to be the major export in 1966, but because of disputes with Rhodesia over payment of railway transport charges and delays in transport through Rhodesia, alternative export routes were developed for part of the copper and tobacco. It was reported that increased use was made of the Benguela Railway through Angola to the modern ore dock and handling facilities at Lobito, which also partially serves the mineral belt of the Katanga in the Congo. Tobacco and confectionery peanuts are also being exported through Malawi, where some Zambian tobacco is being packed for export until the new packing plant is completed in Zambia in 1967. Petroleum products and some other products have been imported by airlift and truck through Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, as well as through Malawi and Beira, an important Mozambique port.

Detailed statistics on exports to the United States in 1965 and 1966 are not available, but they were primarily minerals and some oriental tobacco. Zambia's agricultural imports from the United States are still small. (Robert C. Moncure)

Table 1.--West Asia and Africa: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by country, 1962-66

(1957-59 = 100)

Region and Country	Total					Per capita				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
West Asia:										
Cyprus	127	131	125	164	145	122	124	117	152	134
Iran	106	116	107	117	122	98	103	92	98	100
Iraq	108	97	103	106	99	95	82	84	84	77
Israel	149	152	170	178	171	130	128	137	139	129
Jordan	104	123	251	204	136	93	107	213	168	109
Lebanon	142	152	161	180	161	127	133	138	151	131
Syrian Arab Republic	161	145	174	162	136	136	118	138	125	102
Turkey	107	117	120	118	131	96	102	102	98	107
Total West Asia	111	118	121	123	128	100	103	102	102	103
Africa:										
Algeria	108	107	97	98	81	100	104	91	90	72
Angola	130	127	135	133	139	123	118	124	120	124
Burundi	91	100	105	109	112	82	88	90	91	92
Cameroon	110	115	118	119	124	101	103	104	103	105
Congo (Kinshasa)	76	77	75	70	73	69	68	65	59	60
Dahomey	104	108	110	113	116	93	94	93	93	92
Ethiopia	108	110	113	115	118	102	103	104	104	106
Ghana	138	144	161	147	154	124	126	137	122	124
Guinea	114	110	104	112	111	101	96	88	92	88
Ivory Coast	151	152	155	162	156	138	136	135	138	130
Kenya	128	134	132	132	142	114	116	111	108	113
Liberia	95	101	103	110	109	89	94	94	99	96
Libya	105	116	114	106	98	91	97	92	82	73
Malagasy Republic	112	113	121	114	119	100	98	100	91	92
Mali	125	128	113	114	104	115	115	99	98	88
Morocco	105	114	110	122	99	93	99	93	101	79
Niger	136	142	140	150	135	119	120	115	120	105
Nigeria	114	115	116	119	119	105	104	103	103	101
Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia	136	127	140	142	145	121	110	117	116	115
Rwanda	112	82	80	84	87	99	70	66	68	68
Senegal	112	121	129	144	113	102	108	113	122	94
Sierra Leone	116	118	120	118	121	107	107	106	102	102
South Africa, Rep. of	118	125	123	126	130	107	111	107	107	108
Sudan	122	110	129	133	123	109	96	109	109	98
Tanzania	112	117	124	124	130	104	106	111	109	112
Togo	111	119	124	126	127	99	103	105	105	103
Tunisia	81	112	101	95	76	75	101	90	82	64
Uganda	120	122	121	122	124	109	108	104	103	102
United Arab Republic	113	114	116	120	120	102	101	99	100	97
Upper Volta	95	123	130	120	105	88	111	115	104	90
Total Africa	114	116	119	120	119	104	104	104	102	99

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2.--West Asia: Production of principal agricultural products, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1963-66

Country and year 1/	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Rice paddy	Beans and peas	Grapes	Citrus fruit	Dates	Cotton	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Sugar-beets	Milk	Eggs	Meat
							1,000 tons								
Cyprus															
Average:															
1957-59	69	62	--	--	5	86	53	--	--	1	1	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-62	55	61	--	--	7	114	67	--	--	1	1	--	26	4	8
1963	65	100	--	--	7	63	104	--	--	1	1	--	33	4	12
1964	46	66	--	--	7	95	111	--	--	1	1	--	34	4	13
1965	80	130	--	--	7	90	98	--	--	1	3	--	45	5	15
1966	56	100	--	--	7	95	105	--	--	1	1	--	46	5	16
Iran															
Average:															
1957-59	2,831	983	20	477	140	259	2/45	282	71	157	12	746	1,592	33	323
1960-62	2,705	952	20	639	135	262	2/43	315	105	228	9	753	1,501	35	356
1963	3,000	1,000	21	860	155	260	2/35	328	115	257	12	853	1,600	35	376
1964	2,600	900	20	860	110	250	2/40	285	115	257	19	880	1,350	38	378
1965	2,900	1,000	20	860	113	250	2/45	285	140	312	25	880	1,600	40	395
1966	3,190	1,000	21	900	120	265	2/45	310	109	242	20	1,500	1,700	42	410
Iraq															
Average:															
1957-59	814	994	4	396	51	--	--	301	11	25	7	--	1,187	10	89
1960-62	834	946	3	285	43	--	--	293	8	18	9	--	1,225	10	100
1963	500	1,002	4	400	40	--	--	310	6	12	7	--	1,250	12	100
1964	640	700	4	390	40	--	--	400	9	22	14	--	1,300	10	110
1965	856	950	5	350	50	--	--	250	10	22	11	--	1,300	10	110
1966	600	850	5	300	55	--	--	400	9	22	11	--	1,250	10	110
Israel															
Average:															
1957-59	73	64	27	--	5	50	3/528	--	5	11	1	90	229	47	45
1960-62	49	39	7	--	6	63	3/549	--	14	31	2	230	373	72	74
1963	55	37	6	--	7	59	3/780	--	14	30	1	250	376	63	89
1964	127	116	5	--	7	74	3/864	--	16	34	1	407	380	64	95
1965	150	67	3	--	9	75	3/994	--	22	48	2	400	384	73	92
1966	83	15	3	--	8	78	843	--	25	55	2	400	400	67	102

Jordan															
Average:															
1957-59	130	41	1	--	5	48	4	1	--	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1960-62	98	37	3	--	3	67	15	1	--	--	1	--	4/36	n.a.	n.a.
1963	76	24	1	--	3	59	34	1	--	--	1	--	42	5	13
1964	295	97	1	--	6	77	37	1	--	--	2	--	47	5	11
1965	278	96	1	--	9	80	47	1	--	--	2	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1966	132	32	1	--	4	60	40	1	--	--	2	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lebanon															
Average:															
1957-59	38	6	4	--	3	40	96	--	--	--	4	2	5/63	3	21
1960-62	35	7	2	--	2	82	126	--	--	--	4	22	69	4	36
1963	45	10	2	--	6	80	145	--	--	--	4	30	80	7	n.a.
1964	40	7	3	--	4	85	138	--	--	--	7	80	96	11	35
1965	55	10	3	--	5	95	170	--	--	--	6	69	98	20	37
1966	60	10	3	--	3	82	175	--	--	--	6	100	99	21	30
Syrian Arab Rep.															
Average:															
1957-59	677	350	13	2	19	177	3	--	100	226	7	62	305	7	97
1960-62	647	359	13	1	21	232	6	--	129	302	7	96	153	8	98
1963	800	784	8	1	28	230	4	--	153	339	3	92	239	11	104
1964	1,100	594	6	1	41	234	8	--	176	395	11	150	250	8	100
1965	900	690	8	1	29	205	8	--	179	400	13	150	235	9	100
1966	400	300	7	1	30	235	7	--	163	363	15	140	225	10	100
Turkey															
Average:															
1957-59	6,486	3,141	728	150	289	2,056	220	--	163	347	121	2,651	3,664	62	216
1960-62	6,668	3,128	703	149	283	2,337	297	--	207	439	101	3,331	3,692	66	241
1963	7,892	3,900	844	180	279	2,020	398	--	258	548	132	3,280	4,059	67	264
1964	7,000	2,800	1,000	135	280	2,092	321	--	327	695	175	4,705	4,135	68	279
1965	7,430	3,100	800	165	282	2,512	389	--	326	693	124	3,422	4,158	74	288
1966	8,200	3,500	1,000	220	288	2,450	445	--	368	782	165	3,850	4,267	75	316
Total															
Average:															
1957-59	11,118	5,641	797	1,025	517	2,716	949	584	350	767	153	3,551	7,040	162	791
1960-62	11,091	5,529	751	1,074	500	3,157	1,103	609	463	1,019	134	4,432	7,075	199	913
1963	12,433	6,857	886	1,441	525	2,771	1,500	639	546	1,187	161	4,505	7,679	204	958
1964	11,848	5,280	1,039	1,386	495	2,907	1,519	686	643	1,404	230	6,222	7,592	208	1,021
1965	12,649	6,043	840	1,376	504	3,307	1,751	536	677	1,476	186	4,921	6/7,867	6/231	6/1,048
1966	12,721	5,807	1,040	1,421	515	3,265	1,660	711	674	1,465	222	5,990	6/8,034	6/235	6/1,095

1/ Data for 1966 are preliminary. 2/ Oranges and tangerines only. 3/ Oranges, lemons and grapefruit only. 4/ 2-year average.
5/ 1959 only. 6/ Includes an allowance for Jordan at the 1964 level. -- = None, or negligible. n.a. = Not available.

Table 3.--West Asia: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1963-65

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grain	Fruits 1/	Nuts	Fresh vegetable	Sugar	Tobacco	Cotton	Eggs	Wool	Hides and skins	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Million dollars	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cyprus														
Average:														
1958-60	--	--	5.3	1.4	3.4	--	.2	--	--	.3	.4	7.7	18.7	46.3
1963	--	--	10.1	.7	8.8	--	.9	--	--	--	1.1	6.6	28.2	54.6
1964	--	.9	11.1	.7	7.9	.1	.9	--	--	.5	.7	9.1	31.9	50.5
1965	--	5.2	14.1	.7	6.7	.1	.6	--	--	.4	.8	9.6	38.2	68.9
Iran 2/														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.9	6.6	1.0	--	--	24.0	--	6.4	6.0	13.3	68.5	771.1
1963	--	.3	12.5	6.3	.8	--	.1	37.3	--	3.2	9.6	10.1	80.2	933.3
1964	--	1.9	11.3	7.4	.9	--	--	34.5	--	3.4	12.8	14.4	86.6	1,254.2
1965	--	.8	12.6	9.4	2.2	--	--	49.6	--	.9	10.0	15.0	100.5	1,301.1
Iraq														
Average:														
1958-60	--	5.5	10.0	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	2.4	1.3	4.9	27.0	609.0
1963	.1	2.3	25.3	--	.6	--	.1	.6	--	5.9	2.8	3.2	40.9	781.2
1964	n.a.	n.a.	3/17.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	840.1
1965	n.a.	n.a.	3/16.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	876.4
Israel														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.8	46.2	1.8	.2	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	11.0	67.3	180.3
1963	--	.2	78.0	1.8	2.6	.7	--	.1	5.3	--	.2	35.5	124.4	349.9
1964	.3	.3	54.5	1.1	.5	.5	--	1.8	5.8	.4	--	30.6	95.8	369.7
1965	--	.4	92.6	1.3	2.3	--	--	2.1	4.7	.6	--	15.4	119.4	429.1
Jordan														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.4	1.2	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	.2	.6	5.1	9.1
1963	--	.3	2.0	.2	3.2	--	--	--	--	.1	.5	2.1	8.4	15.5
1964	--	.2	1.8	.2	5.6	.1	--	--	--	.2	--	.8	8.9	19.6
1965	.3	.2	3.0	--	6.0	.1	--	--	--	--	.5	.6	10.7	21.7

Lebanon														
Average:														
1958-60	--	.3	10.7	--	2.6	--	.5	.6	--	1.5	1.0	2.9	20.1	49.9
1963	.1	.4	13.4	.1	2.3	.1	2.5	3.1	.6	2.2	.9	9.5	35.2	65.4
1964	--	.8	14.2	--	1.3	.2	1.6	1.0	1.2	3.9	1.5	11.9	37.6	71.9
1965	--	.6	14.3	1.1	2.2	--	2.3	1.1	3.2	2.3	2.4	17.0	46.5	106.9
Syrian Arab Rep.														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	1.7	.4	--	.4	--	--	57.0	.7	9.1	2.5	17.8	93.8	126.8
1963	12.2	20.7	2.1	--	--	.3	1.3	98.1	.3	6.9	1.5	21.6	165.0	201.4
1964	13.1	12.2	1.8	--	2.0	.2	--	95.1	.3	9.1	2.0	30.2	166.0	187.9
1965	1.7	13.8	1.8	--	1.8	.2	--	74.0	.2	7.1	1.5	43.1	145.2	167.4
Turkey														
Average:														
1958-60	--	16.0	25.8	40.6	--	6.7	80.4	40.9	.2	4.0	4.7	38.8	258.1	307.0
1963	--	4.4	26.2	59.7	3.2	11.6	66.7	79.5	--	3.4	6.1	61.0	321.8	368.0
1964	--	6.0	27.0	57.5	3.5	19.3	90.1	89.4	--	4.6	6.5	48.5	352.4	411.0
1965	--	4.1	34.7	68.7	1.0	8.2	88.5	98.3	--	3.4	6.9	83.1	396.9	461.5
Total														
Average:														
1958-60	4.2	25.0	110.5	50.4	10.3	6.7	81.1	125.4	8.2	23.7	16.1	97.0	558.6	2099.5
1963	12.4	28.6	169.6	68.8	21.5	12.7	71.6	218.7	6.2	21.7	22.7	149.6	804.1	2769.3
1964 5/	13.4	22.3	121.7	66.9	21.7	20.4	92.6	221.8	7.3	22.1	23.5	145.5	779.2	6/3204.9
1965 5/	2.0	25.1	173.1	81.2	22.2	8.6	91.4	225.1	8.1	14.7	22.1	183.8	857.4	6/3433.0

1/ Fresh and dried.
2/ Years beginning March 21.
3/ Dates only.
4/ Years ending September 30.
5/ Excludes Iraq, except as noted.
6/ Includes Iraq.
-- = None or negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

Table 4.--West Asia: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, average 1958-60, annual 1963-65

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Other grains & preps.	Fruits and nuts	Sugar	Tea	Oil-seeds	Fats and Oils	Meat	Dairy products & eggs	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
	Million dollars													
Cyprus														
Average:														
1958-60	2.8	.5	--	1.4	--	--	2.3	3.2	2.5	--	--	6.6	19.3	109.7
1963	.5	1.5	.3	2.0	--	.3	2.1	2.7	2.8	--	--	3.8	16.0	131.6
1964	2.2	2.5	.3	2.5	.1	.2	2.1	3.7	3.0	--	--	7.6	24.2	105.1
1965	1.4	2.8	.3	1.8	.1	.3	2.8	4.2	3.1	--	.1	8.6	25.5	143.8
Iran 1/														
Average:														
1958-60	9.4	.3	.7	30.5	17.5	.1	6.0	--	1.9	.3	.9	6.2	73.8	561.3
1963	11.7	.7	--	25.6	10.1	.2	10.4	.3	4.0	4.5	2.8	3.7	74.0	518.5
1964	41.3	3.8	1.0	52.4	10.0	--	17.1	--	6.7	3.7	2.3	11.0	149.3	749.6
1965	14.3	6.9	1.2	27.1	17.0	.2	26.5	1.2	6.8	8.2	1.6	10.3	121.3	873.6
Iraq														
Average:														
1958-60	11.1	.9	3.7	21.1	19.4	.7	4.8	--	1.6	--	--	7.9	71.2	340.8
1963	4.3	3.0	3.2	11.4	24.5	4.7	6.8	.2	2.3	.6	.6	6.6	68.2	319.2
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	147.4
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	160.9
Israel 2/														
Average:														
1958-60	20.7	20.8	.2	6.5	2.5	15.6	2.6	1.7	5.1	.9	3.4	19.7	99.7	457.4
1963	20.4	29.2	1.2	13.8	1.3	21.7	8.9	7.1	2.0	6.9	4.8	24.9	142.2	674.0
1964	13.0	25.6	2.0	18.5	1.5	21.7	8.2	13.0	3.1	6.7	3.5	32.8	149.6	826.0
1965	14.0	29.7	2.0	7.7	1.6	29.1	8.9	18.4	5.7	6.3	4.0	35.1	162.5	835.4
Jordan														
Average:														
1958-60	7.5	3.3	2.3	3.7	1.3	--	2.2	--	.5	--	--	9.4	30.2	106.6
1963	11.8	6.6	3.6	8.7	1.4	1.6	3.1	.5	1.9	--	.7	11.2	51.1	142.6
1964	8.0	4.6	4.2	5.4	2.0	1.1	3.8	.6	2.3	--	.3	8.9	41.2	150.0
1965	6.4	5.1	5.6	5.7	2.2	1.4	3.1	.7	2.6	--	.5	10.1	43.4	156.9

Lebanon														
Average:														
1958-60	9.8	2.8	.4	1.5	--	--	.2	--	3.8	1.5	1.9	19.8	41.7	221.1
1963	14.5	6.9	4.3	3.9	.5	5.4	1.0	2.1	6.6	1.6	2.7	32.0	81.5	331.9
1964	9.0	7.9	4.6	6.0	.7	5.3	1.5	2.3	7.1	3.4	3.8	40.5	92.1	397.9
1965	25.0	13.0	6.4	7.8	1.1	8.5	1.3	1.7	10.9	3.2	5.3	67.8	152.0	591.3
Syrian Arab Rep.														
Average:														
1958-60	8.4	2.5	6.9	5.9	2.8	1.4	1.4	--	1.0	4.6	.5	9.4	44.8	246.5
1963	.4	3.1	9.8	9.2	3.0	2.4	--	.2	2.4	--	.5	11.3	42.3	250.7
1964	.2	6.1	9.4	16.9	4.0	1.2	--	.5	3.1	--	1.9	13.2	56.5	250.9
1965	4.7	4.4	9.5	7.5	3.4	.9	1.2	.9	2.9	1.6	1.3	9.3	47.6	211.2
Turkey														
Average:														
1958-60	3.9	.7	--	--	5.9	--	20.5	.4	.7	10.3	2.5	1.2	46.1	417.4
1963	57.8	2.4	--	--	2.4	.2	30.3	--	--	21.9	4.7	2.2	121.9	568.7
1964	6.1	--	--	--	.2	.1	27.0	--	--	15.6	--	1.8	50.8	542.0
1965	26.2	1.0	--	--	--	.1	4.1	--	--	13.8	3.3	2.5	51.0	577.0
Total														
Average:														
1958-60	73.6	31.8	14.2	70.6	49.4	17.8	40.0	5.3	17.1	17.6	9.2	80.2	426.8	2460.8
1963	121.4	53.4	22.4	74.6	43.2	36.5	62.6	13.1	22.0	35.5	16.8	95.7	597.2	2937.2
1964 3/	79.8	50.5	21.5	101.7	18.5	29.6	59.7	20.1	25.3	29.4	11.8	115.8	563.7	4/3168.9
1965 3/	92.0	62.9	25.0	57.6	25.4	40.5	47.9	27.1	32.0	33.1	16.1	143.7	603.3	4/3555.1

1/ Years beginning March 21.
2/ Years ending September 30.
3/ Excludes Iraq, except as noted.
4/ Includes Iraq.
-- = None, or negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1964 and 1965

Country and year		Live animals	Meat and meat preps.	Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Other grains and prep.	Edible nuts	Fruit and vegetables	Sugar, honey, and prep.	Coffee tea, cocoa, & spices	Animal feed	Margarine and shortening	Beverages
	SITC	001	01	02	041	046	042	043-045 047-047	051.7	05	06	07	08	091	111-112
		-1,000 dollars-													
Bahrain	1964	--	85	21	--	529	25	33	6	274	23	13	4	3	--
	1965	--	106	8	--	651	43	42	8	186	50	11	2	1	1
Cyprus	1964	--	20	23	2,080	62	19	8	--	55	2	1	49	1	--
	1965	7	12	23	--	60	30	263	--	55	82	2	12	1	10
Iran	1964	23	62	2,108	13,684	1,668	126	1,319	8	258	73	30	33	5	4
	1965	10	103	1,657	18,404	1,048	8	1,962	1	141	478	26	224	8	10
Iraq	1964	--	8	467	7,293	1,452	4,800	162	2	194	683	19	4	--	--
	1965	6	71	132	60	418	15	347	1	58	363	16	44	--	6
Israel	1964	73	4,223	1,796	12,936	213	1,790	16,100	106	809	45	37	36	--	7
	1965	29	8,389	2,348	16,279	168	2,934	20,815	188	669	19	37	55	1/	2
Jordan	1964	2	27	94	176	7,725	42	142	3	57	16	25	104	6	--
	1965	15	10	125	2	7,070	100	300	1	60	66	19	87	5	--
Kuwait	1964	--	573	103	96	1,050	908	152	31	629	27	44	159	17	--
	1965	4	426	112	3	730	3,301	239	25	773	224	87	301	6	8
Lebanon	1964	100	207	383	--	2,763	234	260	17	622	87	145	2,257	155	--
	1965	99	240	334	8,402	2,417	99	1,437	3	410	287	113	2,242	52	14
Saudi Arabia	1964	2	643	407	492	5,132	5,437	229	60	961	186	208	193	86	2
	1965	--	740	325	1,996	6,520	7,531	458	23	932	350	223	371	57	38
So. Arabia, Fed. of	1964	--	50	21	23	48	1,088	3	--	42	12	13	--	2	--
	1965	1	65	32	--	1	1,302	12	--	19	71	17	1/	--	--
Syrian Arab Republic	1964	--	20	206	--	86	--	110	1	8	18	198	30	3	--
	1965	--	33	463	--	244	3,009	228	--	15	1/	55	17	--	1
Turkey	1964	3	41	1,365	8,713	624	--	26	--	48	4	10	20	--	1
	1965	--	35	2,358	17,690	1,731	--	743	--	2	1	2	14	--	--
Other	1964	--	77	23	--	193	21	18	7	105	33	21	1	9	--
	1965	2	110	23	97	221	68	32	6	266	52	26	8	2	15
Total	1964	203	6,036	7,017	45,493	21,545	14,490	18,562	241	4,062	1,209	764	2,890	287	14
	1965	173	10,340	7,940	62,933	21,279	18,440	26,878	256	3,586	2,043	634	3,377	132	105

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia, by country, 1964 and 1965--Continued

Country and year		Tobacco unmf.	Hides and skins	Oilseeds and nuts	Rubber	Wool and hair	Cotton & other veg. fibers	Animal oils and fats	Vegetable oils and fats	Animal & veg. oils & fats processed	Essential oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	121	211	22	231.1	262	263-265	41	421-422	431	551			
								-1,000 dollars						
Bahrain	1964	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1/	1/	--	12	1,031	8,809
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	66	1,179	9,690
Cyprus	1964	339	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1/	26	2,688	4,586
	1965	218	--	1	3	1/	--	--	2	2	--	27	810	2,888
Iran	1964	--	3	5	--	--	--	2,414	11,586	1,816	16	1,013	36,254	130,863
	1965	--	2	15	288	1	--	2,696	15,570	23	13	531	43,219	162,068
Iraq	1964	152	60	--	--	--	2,396	552	--	--	--	810	19,054	56,398
	1965	--	106	27	29	--	--	766	160	1	7	415	3,048	39,990
Israel	1964	284	815	20,923	--	9	4,431	3	3,778	165	86	342	69,007	165,023
	1965	378	736	22,360	117	--	2,585	--	5,122	139	121	253	83,743	184,551
Jordan	1964	1,137	--	1	--	--	--	27	123	284	--	264	10,255	20,322
	1965	531	--	--	--	--	--	27	31	832	--	237	9,518	19,519
Kuwait	1964	--	--	26	--	--	--	--	2	10	--	130	3,957	55,305
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	20	--	262	6,567	65,783
Lebanon	1964	72	76	170	--	--	501	2	47	213	19	161	8,491	56,981
	1965	--	30	38	53	--	--	3	122	552	29	450	17,426	74,418
Saudi Arabia	1964	--	--	22	--	--	1	--	4	31	--	52	14,148	89,156
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	117	69	8	411	20,170	128,544
So. Arabia, Fed. of	1964	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	4	1,313	5,201
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	137	1,659	5,570
Syrian Arab Republic	1964	345	1	51	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	40	1,119	11,017
	1965	335	--	51	15	--	--	--	39	--	--	111	4,616	12,974
Turkey	1964	--	2,090	141	1,239	--	79	5,743	6,934	11,920	23	1,000	40,024	160,698
	1965	--	2,558	69	2,240	--	3	1,450	954	176	9	78	30,113	160,329
Other	1964	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	24	535	17,058
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	15	13	--	94	1,052	28,944
Total	1964	2,334	3,045	21,343	1,239	9	7,410	8,741	22,476	14,444	144	3,878	207,876	781,417
	1965	1,462	3,432	22,561	2,745	1	2,591	4,942	22,182	1,829	187	3,072	223,120	895,268

1/ Less than $500.
-- = None or negligible.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports from West Asia, by country, 1964 and 1965

Country and year		Fruit 1/	Nuts	Tobacco	Wool and hair	Hides and skins	Sausage casings	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
	SITC	051-053	051.7	021	262-262.5	211	291.93			
						1,000 dollars				
Bahrain	1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,727
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,405
Cyprus	1964	--	--	363	500	--	--	146	1,009	1,193
	1965	347	--	460	426	--	--	70	1,303	1,493
Iran	1964	1,571	2,344	--	5,231	9,496	29	1,471	20,142	77,543
	1965	1,098	5,700	--	4,351	7,095	--	1,117	19,361	87,345
Iraq	1964	2,246	--	--	4,426	7	12	562	7,253	7,436
	1965	1,433	--	--	2,491	39	--	770	4,733	18,852
Israel	1964	428	--	--	28	--	--	1,240	1,696	55,423
	1965	649	--	--	--	--	--	1,222	1,871	61,507
Jordan	1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	20	186
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	269
Kuwait	1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	51,707
	1965	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	48,678
Lebanon	1964	14	--	1,066	2,098	965	929	175	5,247	8,236
	1965	14	--	1,214	1,495	1,274	974	119	5,090	6,422
Saudi Arabia	1964	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	34	85,867
	1965	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	30	106,267
South Arabia, Fed. of	1964	--	--	--	25	--	--	130	155	406
	1965	--	--	--	40	--	--	87	127	202
Syrian Arab Republic	1964	4	--	126	3,795	566	--	258	4,749	5,322
	1965	27	--	68	1,683	407	--	133	2,318	3,787
Turkey	1964	690	6,034	44,040	1,256	1,258	270	2,292	55,840	60,462
	1965	1,243	6,781	56,237	353	1,468	--	3,909	69,991	81,864
Other	1964	--	--	--	--	110	--	1,243	1,353	43,855
	1965	--	--	--	5	54	--	1,181	1,240	41,040
Total	1964	4,953	8,378	45,595	17,359	12,436	1,240	7,538	97,499	400,363
	1965	4,821	12,481	57,979	10,844	10,367	974	8,609	106,075	460,131

1/ Fresh, dried, or preserved.
-- = None or negligible.

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1964-66

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Cotton
	1,000 tons														
Algeria															
Average:															
1957-59	1,198	8	--	7	--	249	345	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--
1960-62	1,217	9	--	5	--	252	387	--	--	--	--	7	--	--	--
1964	1,162	6	--	5	--	188	464	--	--	--	--	11	--	--	--
1965	1,323	6	--	6	--	232	415	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--
1966	722	4	--	4	--	230	400	--	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
Angola															
Average:															
1957-59	11	445	67	28	1,208	114	52	432	58	23	16	2	91	--	8
1960-62	15	436	65	27	1,258	117	68	377	62	27	12	2	173	--	6
1964	13	400	70	26	1,320	170	72	410	64	30	9	3	186	--	4
1965	20	375	75	32	1,400	180	75	420	70	32	12	6	168	--	5
1966	22	340	60	32	1,500	155	75	420	71	32	12	7	204	--	5
Burundi															
Average:															
1957-59	5	107	83	3	1,137	722	--	--	--	2	5	--	19	--	2
1960-62	5	94	94	3	859	651	--	--	--	2	5	--	12	--	3
1964	7	109	134	3	891	795	--	--	--	5	4	--	12	--	2
1965	8	108	142	3	858	835	--	--	--	5	4	--	12	--	2
1966	9	112	150	3	865	860	--	--	--	5	9	--	12	--	3
Cameroon															
Average:															
1957-59	--	172	351	11	759	834	--	660	--	68	15	2	32	67	7
1960-62	--	181	333	11	783	860	--	676	--	84	24	2	48	74	11
1964	--	188	377	11	806	881	--	696	--	115	34	3	52	90	6
1965	--	190	386	11	815	890	--	705	--	125	42	3	60	78	20
1966	--	193	395	11	825	880	--	715	--	127	42	4	66	83	20
Congo (Kinshasa)															
Average:															
1957-59	3	328	54	172	7,522	331	--	1,687	29	173	101	1	66	5	50
1960-62	2	290	25	53	6,298	285	--	1,352	32	130	73	1	58	6	34
1964	2	237	18	45	6,221	300	--	1,343	38	86	14	1	59	4	7
1965	2	237	20	50	6,388	307	--	1,374	41	82	12	1	60	5	6
1966	2	241	20	50	6,560	315	--	1,400	41	82	12	1	66	5	6

--Continued

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1964-66--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Cotton
							1,000 tons								
Dahomey															
Average:															
1957-59	--	190	69	2	886	615	--	--	--	24	2	1	1	--	1
1960-62	--	216	69	1	1,100	602	--	--	--	28	3	1	1	--	2
1964	--	236	72	2	1,028	557	--	--	--	30	3	1	2	--	2
1965	--	243	74	4	1,057	572	--	--	--	30	3	1	2	--	2
1966	--	250	76	5	1,089	579	--	--	--	31	3	1	2	--	2
Ethiopia															
Average:															
1957-59	162	156	209	--	--	44	--	29	38	26	4	--	56	--	2
1960-62	189	175	258	--	--	50	--	34	53	32	4	--	65	--	2
1964	269	206	265	--	--	62	--	42	62	32	8	--	78	--	4
1965	224	215	275	--	--	64	--	44	69	32	11	--	75	--	5
1966	277	205	282	--	--	65	--	44	70	33	11	--	80	--	5
Ghana															
Average:															
1957-59	--	181	178	28	675	1,809	--	1,731	--	39	--	1	1	264	--
1960-62	--	235	144	31	951	2,007	--	1,967	--	66	--	2	2	428	--
1964	--	254	200	38	1,176	2,269	--	2,164	--	104	--	2	3	563	--
1965	--	260	205	43	1,208	2,330	--	2,222	--	104	--	3	4	416	--
1966	--	260	211	41	1,241	2,392	--	2,282	--	104	--	3	4	405	--
Guinea															
Average:															
1957-59	--	124	109	308	379	155	72	59	--	25	--	--	11	--	--
1960-62	--	149	138	319	407	169	76	68	--	24	--	--	13	--	--
1964	--	125	142	250	420	179	81	87	--	15	--	--	9	--	--
1965	--	125	146	330	420	184	83	85	--	15	--	--	9	--	--
1966	--	129	150	300	433	192	85	88	--	15	--	--	9	--	--
Ivory Coast															
Average:															
1957-59	--	113	90	138	533	1,402	--	518	--	24	3	2	135	54	2
1960-62	--	121	71	179	665	1,391	--	906	--	32	3	2	164	93	1
1964	--	155	95	235	715	1,557	--	1,030	--	30	7	2	202	148	3
1965	--	155	95	220	720	1,554	--	1,020	--	30	8	2	273	113	4
1966	--	159	97	225	735	1,598	--	1,040	--	31	8	2	190	150	4

Kenya															
Average:															
1957-59	112	1,101	173	6	--	47	20	--	30	2	6	--	25	--	3
1960-62	125	1,329	111	14	--	52	26	--	35	3	5	1	35	--	3
1964	136	1,270	150	13	--	50	35	--	40	3	6	1	40	--	3
1965	139	1,270	120	15	--	50	35	--	31	3	8	1	52	--	4
1966	156	1,450	120	15	--	50	35	--	32	3	11	1	54	--	5
Liberia															
Average:															
1957-59	--	11	--	176	207	21	6	76	--	3	--	--	1	1	--
1960-62	--	11	--	138	226	23	5	77	--	3	--	--	2	1	--
1964	--	11	--	180	230	23	5	78	--	2	--	--	4	1	--
1965	--	11	--	185	230	23	5	78	--	2	--	--	3	1	--
1966	--	11	--	180	233	23	5	79	--	2	--	--	3	1	--
Libya															
Average:															
1957-59	42	1	3	--	--	19	8	--	--	11	--	1	--	--	--
1960-62	37	2	4	--	--	26	8	--	--	7	--	1	--	--	--
1964	27	2	4	--	--	27	8	--	--	8	--	1	--	--	--
1965	37	2	5	--	--	27	8	--	--	8	--	1	--	--	--
1966	33	2	4	--	--	25	8	--	--	8	--	1	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic															
Average:															
1957-59	--	69	--	1,113	670	326	--	158	59	32	--	4	53	--	--
1960-62	--	80	--	1,218	790	352	--	130	84	27	--	5	55	--	--
1964	--	95	--	1,300	1,180	409	--	140	110	33	3	6	63	--	2
1965	--	95	--	1,240	836	428	--	140	114	35	4	5	53	--	2
1966	--	90	--	1,300	860	430	--	140	118	35	6	5	60	--	3
Mali															
Average:															
1957-59	--	56	689	179	200	60	--	--	--	96	5	--	--	--	2
1960-62	--	64	858	180	190	57	--	--	--	1[illegible]	9	--	--	--	5
1964	--	70	770	165	214	60	--	--	--	132	14	--	--	--	7
1965	--	75	795	165	210	60	--	--	--	118	14	--	--	--	7
1966	--	70	720	150	210	60	--	--	--	106	12	--	--	--	6
Morocco															
Average:															
1957-59	977	327	68	23	--	122	400	--	--	--	5	2	--	--	2
1960-62	983	285	69	15	--	139	474	--	--	--	6	2	--	--	3
1964	1,196	320	70	21	--	188	530	--	--	--	10	3	--	--	7
1965	1,316	279	48	18	--	271	621	--	--	--	10	2	--	--	11
1966	850	150	32	17	--	225	702	--	--	--	5	2	--	--	11

--Continued

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1964-66--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton-seed	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Cotton
	1,000 tons														
Niger															
Average:															
1957-59	1	3	916	5	83	--	--	--	--	136	2	--	--	--	1
1960-62	1	3	1,081	8	101	--	--	--	--	186	4	--	--	--	2
1964	1	3	1,305	11	109	--	--	--	--	199	4	--	--	--	2
1965	1	3	1,300	10	112	--	--	--	--	290	4	--	--	--	2
1966	1	3	1,170	12	112	--	--	--	--	254	4	--	--	--	2
Nigeria															
Average:															
1957-59	--	1,032	2,800	332	8,283	10,577	--	1,550	43	1,070	83	11	--	122	39
1960-62	--	1,025	3,266	350	10,583	11,173	--	1,633	44	1,305	104	14	--	190	48
1964	--	889	3,540	375	10,540	11,640	--	1,675	50	1,252	93	13	--	299	44
1965	--	914	3,610	400	10,800	11,900	--	1,700	49	1,719	88	14	--	184	44
1966	--	1,219	3,759	350	9,050	12,500	--	1,740	50	1,284	90	13	--	250	46
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia															
Average:															
1957-59	4	1,097	400	6	412	134	25	65	8	172	5	92	--	--	3
1960-62	3	1,609	400	9	353	164	34	80	49	333	10	121	--	--	5
1964	3	1,752	356	10	320	180	50	95	156	276	27	164	--	--	13
1965	4	1,900	340	9	300	180	60	100	227	346	30	141	--	--	14
1966	3	2,100	330	8	325	180	60	100	271	310	39	132	--	--	19
Rwanda															
Average:															
1957-59	2	52	152	--	282	605	--	1,029	--	3	--	--	14	--	--
1960-62	1	48	137	--	126	596	---	1,184	--	2	--	--	9	--	--
1964	1	21	148	--	174	269	--	1,033	--	5	--	--	10	--	--
1965	1	44	133	--	178	276	--	1,060	--	5	--	--	10	--	--
1966	1	40	135	--	180	320	--	1,100	--	5	--	--	9	--	--
Senegal															
Average:															
1957-59	--	29	334	68	161	26	2	--	--	843	--	--	--	--	--
1960-62	--	30	408	81	172	29	2	--	--	933	--	--	--	--	--
1964	--	37	532	106	156	32	2	--	--	971	--	--	--	--	--
1965	--	73	560	106	170	32	2	--	--	1,120	--	--	--	--	--
1966	--	66	370	120	170	32	2	--	--	794	--	--	--	--	--

Sierra Leone															
Average:															
1957-59	--	14	23	378	424	54	81	139	--	6	--	--	4	3	--
1960-62	--	11	25	462	432	54	86	148	--	6	--	--	4	4	--
1964	--	10	29	504	460	59	91	157	--	5	--	--	6	4	--
1965	--	10	29	479	460	59	93	160	--	5	--	--	7	4	--
1966	--	10	30	489	469	60	95	163	--	5	--	--	7	4	--
South Africa, Rep. of:															
Average:															
1957-59	720	3,979	227	--	--	336	320	43	954	168	13	30	--	--	6
1960-62	783	5,188	253	--	--	372	429	52	1,034	218	17	26	--	--	8
1964	1,075	4,280	276	--	--	400	585	29	1,354	202	24	31	--	--	11
1965	712	4,490	438	--	--	303	571	29	1,036	190	39	27	--	--	18
1966	680	5,099	308	--	--	401	600	34	1,683	196	32	22	--	--	15
Sudan															
Average:															
1957-59	27	45	1,384	--	92	2	6	--	--	125	194	--	--	--	101
1960-62	29	36	1,506	--	112	3	8	--	--	171	317	--	--	--	161
1964	37	40	1,638	--	120	5	10	--	--	277	285	--	--	--	152
1965	56	45	1,645	--	124	5	12	--	--	280	318	--	--	--	163
1966	63	48	1,130	--	126	5	12	--	--	170	318	--	--	--	163
Tanzania															
Average:															
1957-59	13	537	978	83	1,000	263	17	782	23	34	70	3	22	--	33
1960-62	13	508	979	97	1,017	94	94	812	31	29	73	3	28	--	34
1964	14	660	1,087	110	1,050	290	97	800	60	27	116	2	34	--	54
1965	30	560	1,100	100	1,050	290	97	800	70	28	142	5	45	--	67
1966	45	605	1,100	60	1,050	290	97	800	75	30	174	7	45	--	78
Togo															
Average:															
1957-59	--	71	110	11	333	321	--	--	--	10	5	--	8	8	2
1960-62	--	73	91	11	352	381	--	--	--	11	8	--	10	12	3
1964	--	79	82	14	374	403	--	--	--	11	7	--	12	18	3
1965	--	76	84	20	385	415	--	--	--	11	7	--	14	15	3
1966	--	76	86	23	395	426	--	--	--	11	7	--	12	16	3
Tunisia															
Average:															
1957-59	514	4	4	--	--	32	84	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1960-62	364	4	3	--	--	41	74	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1964	430	4	4	--	--	44	94	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1965	520	4	5	--	--	55	82	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
1966	380	2	2	--	--	55	82	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--

--Continued

Table 7.--Africa: Production of selected agricultural commodities, by country, averages 1957-59 and 1960-62, annual 1964-66--Continued

Country and year	Wheat	Corn	Sorghum and millet	Rice, paddy	Cassava	Other root crops 1/	Citrus	Bananas and plantains	Sugar, raw	Peanuts	Cotton	Tobacco	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Cotton
	-1,000 tons-														
Uganda															
Average:															
1957-59	--	178	587	--	101	980	--	2,908	89	172	143	3	98	--	68
1960-62	--	279	648	--	105	962	--	3,103	100	174	113	2	133	--	55
1964	--	305	700	--	120	975	--	3,250	133	159	168	3	147	--	79
1965	--	305	700	--	120	975	--	3,250	124	159	172	3	156	--	81
1966	--	320	700	--	120	975	--	3,260	127	160	174	3	162	--	76
United Arab Republic															
Average:															
1957-59	1,441	1,584	580	1,396	--	350	--	50	--	33	826	--	--	--	436
1960-62	1,509	1,771	621	1,555	--	464	--	62	--	44	807	--	--	--	424
1964	1,499	1,934	740	2,036	--	464	--	50	--	46	912	--	--	--	504
1965	1,600	2,100	750	1,862	--	527	--	64	--	50	975	--	--	--	518
1966	1,620	2,200	755	2,000	--	538	--	65	--	52	900	--	--	--	479
Upper Volta															
Average:															
1957-59	--	131	881	23	29	111	--	--	--	46	4	--	--	--	2
1960-62	--	139	803	28	30	117	--	--	--	101	6	--	--	--	3
1964	--	167	1,156	34	31	109	--	--	--	132	5	--	--	--	3
1965	--	146	969	34	32	122	--	--	--	140	5	--	--	--	3
1966	--	124	824	34	27	104	--	--	--	100	5	--	--	--	3
Total 2/															
Average:															
1957-59	5,232	12,155	11,519	4,496	25,376	20,661	1,438	11,916	1,331	3,366	1,507	172	637	524	770
1960-62	5,276	14,401	12,460	4,795	26,910	21,663	1,771	12,661	1,524	4,087	1,603	192	812	808	813
1964	5,872	13,865	13,960	5,494	27,655	22,585	2,124	13,079	2,067	4,187	1,753	249	919	1,127	912
1965	5,993	14,316	14,049	5,342	27,873	23,146	2,159	13,251	1,831	4,964	1,908	229	1,003	816	981
1966	4,864	15,578	13,016	5,429	26,575	23,965	2,258	13,470	2,538	3,985	1,874	220	985	914	954

1/ Yams, cocoyams, sweetpotatoes, and white potatoes.
2/ Total of listed countries.
-- = None, or negligible.

Table 8.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1962-65

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts: peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	- - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-Million dollars-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Algeria															
1962	n.a.	--	28.2	--	--	--	170.9	.1	--	2.8	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	721.0
1963	4.3	--	57.3	--	--	--	117.9	.3	--	4.4	.4	--	50.0	234.6	749.5
1964	2.0	.4	66.4	--	--	--	166.2	.7	--	1.6	.2	--	n.a.	n.a.	717.8
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Angola															
1962	--	5.3	--	3.5	64.8	.2	--	.3	.6	4.2	3.4	14.2	8.0	104.5	146.3
1963	--	4.3	--	2.1	65.4	.1	--	.7	.3	6.3	2.7	19.9	4.4	106.2	161.6
1964	--	5.9	.2	2.5	98.7	.1	--	.8	.6	6.4	1.9	16.6	7.3	141.0	202.4
1965	--	9.8	.2	3.9	92.7	.1	--	1.7	.6	5.2	2.9	9.5	7.2	133.8	198.3
Cameroon															
1962 1/	--	--	3.6	--	21.1	27.9	--	.7	1.3	2.1	6.8	--	6.3	69.8	103.4
1963 1/	--	--	3.8	--	23.8	36.3	--	.7	2.9	2.0	8.3	--	5.8	83.6	118.0
1964	--	--	7.9	--	37.8	28.8	--	.7	2.7	5.0	9.3	--	11.8	104.0	139.9
1965	--	--	7.6	--	31.7	29.6	--	.8	1.7	3.2	9.0	--	11.8	95.4	138.9
Central African Rep.															
1962	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	.1	.4	.3	4.6	--	.8	10.4	14.2
1963	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	.2	.2	.5	5.5	.4	.8	10.8	22.0
1964	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	.2	.4	.5	5.6	--	.7	15.4	28.9
1965	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	.2	--	1.0	5.0	--	.8	11.1	26.4
Chad															
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	--	11.4	--	3.6	15.1	16.5
1963	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	17.5	--	4.0	21.8	22.5
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	--	21.0	--	3.2	24.6	26.5
1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2	--	21.1	--	3.7	25.0	27.2
Congo (Brazzaville)															
1962	--	--	.1	--	.6	.2	--	.1	.2	.8	.8	--	2.7	5.5	35.0
1963	--	--	--	--	.4	.5	--	.2	.3	2.2	--	--	.2	3.8	41.7
1964	--	--	--	--	.6	.5	--	.1	.1	1.4	--	--	.5	3.2	47.4
1965	--	--	--	.2	.3	.3	--	.1	--	1.3	--	--	.4	2.6	46.8
Congo (Kinshasa)															
1962	--	--	.9	--	13.1	2.4	--	--	--	38.9	4.6	--	22.3	82.2	120.6
1963	--	--	.6	--	22.4	2.1	--	--	--	38.1	4.2	--	23.2	90.6	385.2
1964	--	--	.5	--	20.9	2.1	--	--	--	32.0	1.3	--	19.2	76.0	350.0
1965	--	--	.4	--	17.1	1.1	--	--	.8	23.9	--	--	6.1	49.4	330.0

-- Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1962-65--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts: peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
								-Million dollars-							
Dahomey															
1962	--	--	.2	--	1.0	--	--	.2	.8	5.1	.2	--	3.1	10.6	10.9
1963	--	--	.2	--	.5	--	--	.2	1.2	8.8	.7	--	.4	12.0	12.8
1964	--	--	.1	--	.6	--	--	.2	.6	10.5	.5	--	.2	12.7	13.2
1965	--	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.2	.4	9.4	.6	--	1.7	12.7	13.6
Ethiopia															
1962	--	--	.6	--	42.8	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	26.7	70.8	72.4
1963	--	--	1.0	--	44.4	--	--	--	.9	10.2	--	--	29.3	85.8	89.4
1964	--	.1	1.9	1.8	63.5	--	--	.1	2.9	9.2	--	--	23.3	102.8	103.7
1965	--	.1	1.8	--	n.a.	--	--	.1	--	9.9	--	--	25.1	2/37.0	116.1
Gabon															
1962	--	--	--	--	.4	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	1.6	58.3
1963	--	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	1.6	73.4
1964	--	--	--	--	.7	1.2	--	--	.1	.1	--	--	.3	2.4	90.1
1965	--	--	--	--	.4	1.0	--	--	.2	--	--	--	.3	1.9	97.0
Ghana															
1962	--	--	.7	--	1.2	194.0	--	--	--	.9	--	--	8.5	205.3	322.1
1963	--	--	.6	--	.7	187.7	--	--	--	.4	--	--	16.4	205.8	299.2
1964	--	--	1.6	--	2.3	190.7	--	--	--	.9	--	--	13.6	209.1	321.0
1965	--	--	1.9	--	.8	190.7	--	--	--	.2	--	--	18.0	211.6	312.8
Guinea															
1962	--	--	5.2	--	2.9	--	--	--	1.3	3.0	--	--	.2	12.6	44.9
1963	--	--	5.3	--	3.5	--	--	--	.5	3.2	--	--	--	12.5	49.7
1964	--	--	3.0	--	5.3	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965	--	--	n.a.	--	n.a.	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ivory Coast															
1962	--	--	14.6	--	78.4	42.7	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	1.3	138.3	182.5
1963	--	--	18.3	--	99.1	45.7	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	2.0	166.6	230.2
1964	.7	--	18.6	--	129.7	58.9	--	--	.2	2.3	.3	--	5.0	215.7	302.1
1965	--	--	17.6	--	106.4	48.7	--	.1	--	2.6	.6	--	7.8	183.8	277.2
Kenya															
1962	--	2.8	2.6	.3	30.2	--	--	.4	.2	.6	1.2	12.1	58.2	108.6	154.7
1963	1.6	4.4	3.4	.3	30.9	--	--	.3	.6	1.2	1.2	21.1	57.2	122.2	178.1
1964	3.1	.8	3.7	.4	43.4	--	--	.6	.4	1.6	1.8	16.9	58.2	130.9	204.4
1965	4.9	--	7.2	.5	39.4	--	--	.4	.3	.1	2.1	10.8	54.8	120.5	228.1

Liberia															
1962	--	--	--	--	n.a.	.3	--	--	--	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	--	--	--	--	1.5	.4	--	--	--	.7	--	--	26.0	28.6	75.8
1964	--	--	--	--	6.0	.4	--	--	--	.8	--	--	29.7	36.9	125.3
1965	--	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	--	--	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Libya															
1962	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	1.3	--	--	1.3	5.1	137.2
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	.6	--	--	1.8	4.2	373.9
1964	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	.2	2.2	.5	--	--	1.9	5.4	700.5
1965	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	.1	1.2	.3	--	--	2.1	4.1	796.0
Malagasy Republic															
1962	--	.1	.2	6.4	30.3	.2	--	2.9	2.7	2.9	.4	4.5	36.8	87.4	95.0
1963	--	.1	.6	9.0	23.8	.3	--	3.5	2.2	2.4	.2	7.3	26.2	75.6	82.1
1964	--	.1	.8	9.7	24.5	.2	--	4.6	1.5	2.9	.1	8.3	32.3	85.0	91.8
1965	--	.1	1.1	4.9	28.9	.1	.3	3.6	1.9	--	.1	5.4	37.4	83.8	91.7
Malawi															
1964	--	.7	--	--	.1	--	--	11.8	3.3	.8	2.7	.1	12.0	31.5	32.2
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mali															
1962	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	1.1	--	2.3	7.8	10.0
1963	--	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	1.4	--	2.4	8.2	10.6
1964	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	8.2	.1	1.2	--	4.6	14.3	16.6
1965	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1	2.6	--	2.7	--	6.5	12.0	15.7
Mauritius															
1964	--	--	--	72.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	75.1	75.5
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco															
1962	6.4	1.2	40.4	1.4	--	--	14.1	--	--	.7	2.5	--	48.1	114.8	348.3
1963	1.0	5.8	52.3	1.3	--	--	17.0	--	--	--	3.5	--	74.4	155.3	383.4
1964	.1	3.0	67.0	1.4	--	--	23.6	--	--	.6	5.0	--	85.4	186.1	432.8
1965	--	3.4	62.8	2.1	--	--	18.5	--	--	.8	5.8	--	91.4	184.8	430.9
Mozambique															
1962	.1	--	9.1	11.9	--	--	--	.7	--	8.3	21.1	5.7	14.2	71.1	90.1
1963	.1	--	10.1	11.4	--	--	--	.7	--	7.1	18.4	9.1	23.8	80.7	101.8
1964	.1	--	22.7	8.6	--	--	--	1.0	2.8	10.7	19.9	9.6	9.4	84.8	107.0
1965	.1	--	22.4	10.3	--	--	--	1.3	4.3	9.2	19.5	6.2	11.6	84.9	109.4
Niger															
1962	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2	--	--	--	5.0	13.2	19.5
1963	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	.2	--	--	2.2	10 7	21.6
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.5	.2	1.1	--	1.8	18.6	21.3
1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.1	--	1.1	--	6.9	24.1	25.3

-- Continued

Table 8.--Africa: Exports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1962-65--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Corn	Fruits, fresh & pres.	Sugar	Coffee	Cocoa beans	Wine	Tobacco	Peanuts: peanut oil & cake	Other oilseeds and oil	Cotton	Sisal	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	- -							Million dollars	- -						
Nigeria															
1962	--	--	.3	--	.3	93.4	--	--	108.1	83.2	16.4	--	53.8	355.5	459.2
1963	.1	--	.2	--	.7	90.6	--	--	120.8	97.8	26.9	--	56.5	393.6	517.1
1964	.5	--	1.8	--	2.3	112.3	--	--	131.7	100.7	19.1	--	50.9	419.3	589.3
1965	.1	--	.2	--	.5	119.5	--	--	148.9	127.7	16.8	--	48.9	462.6	737.1
Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia															
1962	.4	17.5	.3	--	.1	--	--	114.7	6.8	.9	.6	.1	29.7	171.1	567.3
1963	.3	6.4	.5	5.3	.2	--	--	128.2	10.5	1.0	.7	.1	29.3	182.5	601.7
Rhodesia															
1964	.8	1.0	.8	10.3	.1	--	.3	109.8	1.5	.1	.1	--	24.0	148.8	334.5
1965	.8	.9	.7	11.3	.1	--	--	131.5	.8	.1	--	--	32.6	178.8	398.9
Rwanda															
1964	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	7.2	11.6
1965	--	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8	8.2	13.6
Senegal															
1962	2.5	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	.1	100.8	.6	--	--	3.0	107.3	124.2
1963	2.2	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	.1	82.0	.4	--	--	2.4	87.3	100.5
1964	2.6	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	95.4	.5	--	--	3.1	101.7	122.5
1965	2.8	--	.2	.1	--	--	--	--	100.9	1.5	--	--	2.3	107.8	128.5
Sierra Leone															
1962	--	--	.2	--	.9	2.1	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	1.2	11.3	46.6
1963	--	--	.2	--	1.8	1.6	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	.8	11.4	71.2
1964	--	--	.4	--	3.8	1.6	--	--	--	6.9	--	--	1.5	14.2	85.2
1965	--	--	.3	--	1.9	1.3	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	1.1	12.6	80.6
South Africa, Republic of 3/															
1962	.1	104.5	108.4	42.0	.5	.2	4.1	4.4	12.8	1.4	.4	--	270.3	549.1	1,214.4
1963	--	124.7	104.1	49.9	.6	--	4.7	5.5	13.8	.8	--	--	295.3	599.4	1,282.1
1964	.1	74.4	134.7	48.2	.8	.1	5.6	5.6	17.0	1.6	1.1	--	302.2	591.4	1,335.9
1965	.1	19.6	140.7	32.0	.6	.1	4/7.7	7.1	20.7	.6	1.5	--	285.9	516.6	1,360.8
Sudan															
1962	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	34.7	124.9	--	33.6	212.6	214.1
1963	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	26.9	131.7	--	43.0	220.2	221.3
1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	26.1	93.5	--	45.5	191.5	192.6
1965	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	24.7	44.6	90.1	--	30.3	191.3	192.7

Tanzania															
1962	.1	--	.3	--	18.4	--	--	.4	1.1	6.9	20.7	44.1	46.6	138.6	168.0
1963	.1	--	5.8	.7	19.2	--	--	.5	2.1	9.6	30.0	63.5	32.4	163.9	186.8
1964	--	1.7	9.4	--	30.9	--	--	.9	2.2	7.5	27.7	61.2	33.2	174.7	210.7
1965	--	.3	15.4	.4	24.1	--	--	3.2	1.7	.6	44.2	40.0	23.7	153.6	192.3
Togo															
1962	--	--	--	--	5.8	4.8	--	--	.3	1.6	1.0	--	.4	13.9	17.2
1963	--	--	--	--	3.2	4.8	--	--	.5	1.9	1.4	--	1.3	13.1	18.3
1964	--	--	--	--	8.4	4.9	--	--	.5	2.2	.5	--	.6	17.1	30.2
1965	--	--	--	--	5.5	6.8	--	--	.4	2.7	1.2	--	.2	16.8	26.8
Tunisia															
1962	12.4	--	6.5	--	--	--	17.3	--	--	13.7	--	--	4.1	54.0	119.6
1963	10.4	--	13.5	--	--	--	24.4	--	--	23.7	--	--	17.9	89.9	126.0
1964	6.0	--	5.7	.2	--	--	16.1	--	--	23.3	--	--	14.7	66.0	108.8
1965	.6	--	9.6	.4	--	--	5.3	--	--	26.6	--	--	9.8	52.3	119.5
Uganda															
1962	--	.6	--	4.7	56.5	--	--	1.0	1.0	2.9	23.1	.1	13.9	103.8	125.1
1963	--	1.2	--	6.0	76.1	--	--	1.3	.5	3.3	40.1	.1	15.4	144.0	167.2
1964	--	.1	--	6.1	99.1	--	--	2.0	.7	3.4	44.4	.1	18.9	174.8	207.4
1965	--	1.2	.3	2.5	85.2	--	--	3.1	.1	3.3	46.9	--	19.9	162.5	202.8
United Arab Rep.															
1962	.4	.1	1.8	4.4	--	--	.1	--	.8	1.0	211.6	--	49.8	270.0	399.2
1963	1.1	.1	1.4	1.5	--	--	.1	--	1.5	.4	278.3	--	78.1	362.5	521.6
1964	1.2	--	2.1	2.6	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.3	268.2	--	85.6	362.2	539.1
1965	1.5	--	.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.4	336.3	--	79.9	424.3	605.0
Zambia															
1964	--	.2	--	.2	--	--	--	7.9	.1	--	.3	--	1.9	10.6	457.6
1965	--	n.a.	--	n.a.	--	--	--	n.a.	n.a.	--	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other															
1962 5/	--	--	--	28.0	--	--	--	--	14.7	3.7	.2	.2	11.0	57.8	59.1
1963 5/	--	--	.2	32.1	.3	4.0	--	--	14.8	4.4	.3	.4	15.8	72.3	81.7
1964 5/	--	--	.2	31.6	.2	3.9	--	--	10.3	6.1	.4	.3	15.9	68.9	113.1
1965 5/	.2	--	.1	26.7	12.0	3.9	.9	--	10.3	4.8	2.5	--	8.5	69.9	127.2
Total															
1962 5/	22.4	132.1	225.2	102.7	373.5	369.5	206.5	126.1	288.4	230.7	457.0	81.0	766.9	6/3,179.7	6,216.9
1963 5/	21.2	147.0	279.9	119.8	422.1	375.1	164.1	142.4	288.6	267.0	573.4	121.9	938.8	3,861.3	7,221.3
1964 5/	17.2	88.4	350.2	195.9	594.0	405.7	211.8	147.3	328.9	267.8	527.2	113.1	922.2	6/3,923.9	8,488.6
1965 5/	13.1	36.7	362.5	169.4	470.9	403.6	198.9	174.0	344.2	293.2	613.2	72.0	884.0	6/3,789.9	8,875.6

1/ East Cameroon only. 2/ Does not include coffee. 3/ Included in "Other agricultural exports" are wool exports of $151.1 million for 1962; $162.3 million for 1963; $157.5 million for 1964 and $147.0 million for 1965. Also includes exports from South West Africa, Swaziland, Basutoland, and Bechuanaland. 4/ Alcoholic beverages. 5/ Includes the latest available previous year exports for those countries where the desired export data were not available. 6/ "Total agricultural" is less than cross-addition: $203.3 for 1962 because of Algeria and Liberia; $245.8 for 1964 because of Algeria and Guinea; $245.8 for 1965 because of Algeria and Guinea. -- = None or negligible. n.a. - Not available.

Table 9.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1962-65

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and veg- tables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wine	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
	-Million dollars-													
Algeria														
1962	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	682.0
1963	14.6	.2	--	19.1	34.2	3.1	2.7	2.2	15.4	3.1	22.7	41.6	158.9	686.4
1964	12.1	.5	--	5.7	53.7	4.0	4.8	3.2	10.7	6.7	21.5	n.a.	n.a.	694.3
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Angola														
1962	2.7	.2	--	.9	--	--	10.8	.3	2.2	.4	2.2	2.3	22.0	135.5
1963	3.1	.4	--	1.0	--	--	11.2	.4	.6	--	2.8	1.5	21.0	145.3
1964	3.8	--	.6	2.7	--	--	13.1	.4	2.5	--	2.8	4.4	30.3	162.6
1965	3.3	--	--	1.0	--	--	14.9	.6	2.4	--	3.0	2.6	27.8	193.2
Cameroon														
1962 1/	2.4	1.6	.7	1.1	1.5	--	2/4.9	1.2	--	.7	1.1	1.4	16.6	101.4
1963 1/	2.3	.5	.9	1.3	1.6	--	2/4.6	.9	.2	.7	1.0	2.2	16.2	109.0
1964	2.3	1.1	.1	1.3	2.0	--	2/4.6	.3	.6	.8	1.7	2.2	17.0	133.1
1965	2.4	1.1	.1	1.4	1.5	--	4.2	.3	.6	.3	1.3	5.0	18.2	151.2
Central African Rep.														
1962	.5	--	.2	.4	--	.2	2/.7	--	--	.3	.4	.5	3.2	25.2
1963	.6	--	.4	.4	--	.1	2/1.1	--	.1	.3	.5	.5	4.0	26.3
1964	.6	--	.3	.4	--	.2	2/1.1	--	--	.3	.5	.5	3.9	29.8
1965	.6	--	--	.4	--	.1	2/.6	--	--	.2	.5	.7	3.1	27.4
Chad														
1962	.5	.1	.1	.5	.1	.7	2/1.5	.3	--	.2	.4	.8	5.2	29.1
1963	.7	--	.1	.5	.2	.6	2/1.3	--	.1	.2	.4	1.9	6.0	29.0
1964	.5	--	--	.6	--	.8	2/1.5	--	--	.2	.5	.9	5.0	34.6
1965	.6	--	--	.5	--	.6	2/1.0	--	--	.1	.4	--	3.2	31.2
Congo (Brazzaville)														
1962	1.5	.2	--	1.3	--	--	4.2	.6	.1	.8	1.0	1.2	10.9	67.7
1963	1.7	.3	.3	1.2	.2	--	3.1	.6	--	.9	1.1	.7	10.1	61.8
1964	1.8	.1	--	1.1	--	--	3.2	.5	.1	.2	1.0	2.1	10.1	64.8
1965	1.6	.1	--	.8	--	--	2/2.5	.2	.1	.5	.8	1.0	7.6	64.7
Congo (Kinshasa)														
1962	6.2	5.4	3.2	2.4	.9	--	1.5	1.7	.1	5.3	4.5	2.7	33.9	170.8
1963	10.7	6.0	8.7	3.0	.4	--	.8	3.2	.2	11.2	10.6	6.3	61.1	316.1
1964	7.0	2.0	4.8	2.0	.1	--	1.6	2.5	.1	5.2	1.6	25.6	52.5	240.3
1965	6.2	2.4	2.4	5.1	.1	--	1.5	2.8	.1	6.2	3.9	24.4	55.1	266.6

Dahomey														
1962	.5	.8	--	.5	1.3	--	1.0	.2	.2	.1	.4	1.0	6.0	26.8
1963	.5	.6	--	.4	1.5	--	2/1.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.9	6.1	33.4
1964	.5	.8	--	.7	1.3	--	2/1.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3	5.8	31.4
1965	.5	1.0	--	.1	1.1	--	1.0	.4	.1	.2	.4	1.3	6.1	34.4
Ethiopia														
1962	.9	--	--	--	.4	.7	--	--	.3	--	.7	4.1	7.1	102.8
1963	1.2	--	--	.6	.3	.5	--	--	.4	--	.6	5.2	8.8	110.4
1964	.6	.3	.5	.8	--	.8	--	--	.2	.2	.7	5.7	9.8	123.1
1965	1.0	.2	.2	.9	.3	.6	--	--	.1	--	1.5	5.9	10.7	150.3
Gabon														
1962	.6	.3	--	.8	.2	--	2.9	.1	.1	1.1	.5	1.4	8.0	38.7
1963	.6	.2	.2	1.0	.3	--	2.9	.1	--	1.2	.6	.5	7.6	48.1
1964	.7	.2	.2	1.0	.4	--	3.4	.1	.1	1.4	.7	.8	9.0	55.7
1965	.6	.2	--	1.1	.3	--	3.5	.2	.1	1.2	.7	.9	8.8	62.5
Ghana														
1962	8.0	10.5	2.2	6.3	7.8	.2	1.5	1.6	--	4.0	5.0	14.1	61.2	333.5
1963	4.8	4.1	.7	4.6	5.8	.2	.8	1.7	1.1	4.1	5.3	19.3	52.5	365.2
1964	5.5	5.3	.5	3.4	10.9	.2	.3	1.5	1.0	3.4	5.5	19.8	57.3	340.5
1965	5.0	5.1	1.3	2.9	7.3	.3	.6	1.1	2.1	2.3	6.2	22.2	56.4	448.1
Guinea														
1962	1.0	6.3	--	--	2.0	--	.1	--	--	--	.4	--	9.8	65.6
1963	1.6	n.a.	--	--	n.a.	--	n.a.	--	--	--	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ivory Coast														
1962	.6	5.7	.8	3.0	4.4	.1	4.5	.3	.6	1.2	2.7	1.2	25.1	146.5
1963	1.8	3.2	.2	3.6	4.2	.1	3.5	1.1	.9	.7	3.5	1.2	24.0	169.8
1964	5.9	7.9	.1	3.8	5.3	.1	2/5.9	.3	1.4	1.5	4.1	5.3	41.6	245.0
1965	5.4	9.0	--	3.8	5.4	.1	2/6.0	.5	1.0	1.5	4.6	4.0	41.3	236.2
Kenya														
1962	4.6	1.0	6.5	4.7	7.4	1.4	.6	1.2	3.9	.6	2.3	3.2	37.4	255.5
1963	.9	.9	1.0	3.3	7.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	3.2	.7	1.5	3.1	32.0	295.6
1964	.1	.1	1.1	2.6	10.4	5.0	.6	.4	4.5	.6	1.0	8.6	35.0	246.3
1965	.8	.4	7.6	2.3	8.9	5.2	.6	3.7	6.9	.7	1.0	11.1	49.2	282.1
Liberia														
1962	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	.5	6.0	.2	1.4	.5	.1	1.6	.6	.3	1.9	1.3	2.1	16.5	108.0
1964	.4	5.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	.4	n.a.	n.a.	13.9	20.3	111.2
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

-- Continued

Table 9.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1962-65--Continued

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and veg- tables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wine	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agri- cultural	Total agri- cultural	Total imports
	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Million dollars	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Libya														
1962	6.6	1.1	--	.9	1.5	3.1	.4	--	.2	.6	1.8	3.9	20.1	205.6
1963	8.3	1.1	--	3.1	2.7	4.0	--	.3	1.5	.7	2.3	7.4	31.4	238.8
1964	9.0	1.5	1.6	4.2	6.1	4.1	--	.5	4.3	1.1	3.0	8.1	43.5	292.3
1965	8.3	1.8	.3	3.0	2.0	5.3	--	.4	1.2	1.4	4.6	12.0	40.3	320.0
Malagasy Republic														
1962	2.2	--	.9	.7	.1	--	3.1	.5	1.2	.5	2.7	2.3	14.2	122.6
1963	2.6	.2	1.2	.8	.1	.1	2/4.9	.3	.6	.4	2.9	2.5	16.6	127.4
1964	2.5	.7	--	.2	.1	.1	4.1	.4	.5	.4	3.3	2.1	14.4	135.4
1965	3.0	9.7	--	.3	.1	.1	3.2	.4	.8	.4	3.5	1.4	22.9	138.1
Malawi														
1964	.6	.1	--	.2	1.7	--	1.0	1.0	1.3	.2	.5	3.2	9.8	40.1
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mali														
1962	.5	--	.1	.6	4.3	.8	2/.2	--	--	--	.5	1.1	8.1	45.8
1963	.1	--	--	.2	3.1	.7	2/.3	--	--	.2	.2	2.5	7.3	34.2
1964	.3	--	.1	.2	3.5	.7	2/.2	--	.2	.1	.4	1.0	6.7	36.6
1965	.9	--	.2	.3	4.9	.9	2/.3	--	.1	--	.4	1.2	9.2	42.9
Mauritius														
1964	2.8	8.2	--	--	--	--	2/1.2	--	2.3	--	--	11.7	26.2	81.7
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco														
1962	23.5	--	5.1	4.7	25.1	10.9	.6	2.0	9.9	--	7.6	7.5	96.9	425.0
1963	11.3	--	.1	4.5	25.4	10.0	.8	2.6	14.3	--	9.6	10.7	89.3	443.3
1964	15.6	--	.8	5.1	64.1	13.8	.6	2.8	12.7	.2	9.3	23.3	153.3	460.9
1965	20.2	--	.5	5.4	73.4	11.1	.6	2.3	24.8	--	10.0	14.3	162.6	453.7
Mozambique														
1962	3.1	--	2.0	.7	--	--	6.7	.3	1.5	.7	2.7	4.5	32.2	134.6
1963	3.6	--	1.8	.7	--	--	15.0	.3	1.3	1.2	4.5	6.9	35.3	142.1
1964	3.0	--	2.0	.6	--	--	8.2	.5	1.1	1.3	5.0	6.1	27.8	157.9
1965	2.7	--	2.9	2.3	--	--	8.9	.5	1.2	.8	3.4	1.4	24.1	175.3
Niger														
1962	.7	.2	.2	.8	1.5	.1	1.3	.2	--	.1	.3	1.8	7.2	25.5
1963	.2	.2	--	.5	1.1	.2	.7	--	--	.1	.1	1.2	4.3	22.7
1964	.3	.1	.1	.5	1.7	.2	2/.8	--	--	.1	.2	.5	4.5	33.5
1965	.4	.1	--	.5	1.5	.1	2/.9	--	--	.1	.3	.4	4.3	37.7

Nigeria														
1962	12.6	.4	.8	4.2	10.5	.4	8.6	3.3	4.1	1.5	8.7	5.8	56.9	569.0
1963	10.0	.3	1.6	4.6	10.5	.4	2.8	3.5	.1	1.1	7.4	6.4	48.7	580.9
1964	6.8	.3	1.8	4.1	8.2	.3	2.7	3.9	.2	.8	9.2	7.7	46.0	710.9
1965	9.8	.3	.1	4.6	7.0	.4	1.3	2.7	4.2	.9	11.0	12.9	51.2	770.4
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia														
1962	6.1	.2	1.6	4.1	4.3	.7	.6	.3	1.3	.9	2.2	16.8	39.1	400.4
1963	7.5	.5	1.6	5.6	2.3	.7	.9	--	1.5	.9	2.4	12.4	36.3	377.4
Rhodesia														
1964	5.2	.5	3.4	4.2	--	.8	.7	7.8	1.7	1.0	1.4	14.7	41.4	307.1
1965	5.4	.6	1.9	4.6	--	.7	.6	7.4	1.1	.7	1.2	15.1	39.3	335.4
Rwanda														
1964	.2	--	--	--	.1	--	.2	.1	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.6	12.0
1965	--	--	--	--	.2	--	.2	.1	.4	--	--	1.8	2.7	20.9
Senegal														
1962	4.3	11.9	1.7	7.4	9.4	2.9	1.9	.1	1.9	.9	4.0	3.0	49.4	154.7
1963	5.4	11.1	2.9	7.3	10.4	2.3	1.9	.2	1.0	.9	4.8	3.9	52.6	156.0
1964	4.9	19.9	2.3	9.6	17.7	3.9	2.3	.2	.1	.8	4.6	8.4	74.7	171.7
1965	5.3	18.1	2.6	8.0	12.1	2.3	1.9	.2	.2	.6	4.5	9.9	65.7	164.3
Sierra Leone														
1962	2.0	3.8	.2	1.5	2.2	.1	2.1	1.1	.6	.7	1.5	2.1	17.9	85.2
1963	1.8	2.6	.2	1.0	2.8	.1	1.7	1.2	.6	.6	1.6	3.6	17.8	83.6
1964	2.1	.1	.1	2.0	3.2	.1	1.3	1.2	.7	.6	1.6	3.3	16.3	99.4
1965	2.1	1.9	--	1.8	2.5	.1	1.1	1.4	3.7	.7	1.7	18.4	35.4	107.8
South Africa, Republic of														
1962	4.7	6.6	--	3.7	.3	17.6	.7	1.6	4.5	2.7	--	72.6	115.0	1,431.0
1963	20.5	8.9	--	6.6	--	19.4	.9	3.0	6.5	2.8	--	42.1	110.7	1,697.7
1964	11.9	8.9	3.1	8.8	5.2	20.0	2.4	2.2	9.4	2.9	9.7	74.2	158.7	2,150.2
1965	--	10.3	3.0	9.7	7.1	21.4	2.5	3.0	6.4	.9	16.2	85.3	165.8	2,460.7
Sudan														
1962	6.0	.6	--	2.5	8.2	8.5	--	--	--	.1	1.0	4.9	31.8	260.7
1963	8.2	.7	--	3.8	21.3	8.5	.3	--	.4	.2	1.0	8.6	53.0	284.8
1964	10.1	.3	--	4.8	25.6	11.0	.4	--	.4	.2	1.8	9.2	64.3	274.1
1965	9.2	.6	--	3.2	14.3	9.7	.3	--	.7	.2	1.3	8.1	47.6	207.5
Tanzania														
1962	1.1	2.1	2.1	.8	2.4	1.9	1.7	.2	.9	1.1	2.2	4.9	21.4	130.1
1963	1.0	2.2	3.3	1.5	2.2	1.1	2.0	.3	.6	.6	3.2	3.0	21.0	138.[illegible]
1964	.6	--	3.0	1.3	.2	.8	2.7	.8	.9	1.4	3.3	3.6	18.6	167.1
1965	3.2	.6	1.5	1.0	.2	.9	2.5	.1	1.5	.6	3.7	5.8	21.6	186.8

-- Continued

Table 9.--Africa: Imports of agricultural commodities, by country, 1962-65--**Continued**

Country and year	Wheat and flour	Rice	Feed grains	Fruits and veg-tables	Sugar	Tea	Beer and wine	Tobacco	Oil and oilseeds	Meat	Dairy products	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total imports
	-Million dollars-													
Togo														
1962	.5	.5	.3	.4	1.0	--	2/1.6	.1	.1	.2	.3	.6	5.6	27.1
1963	.7	.3	--	.2	.6	--	.7	.2	.2	.1	.3	.8	4.1	29.0
1964	.7	.4	--	.2	1.0	--	1.0	--	.1	.2	.2	1.1	4.9	41.7
1965	.7	.4	.2	.4	.6	--	2/1.6	.2	.2	.2	.4	.6	5.5	45.0
Tunisia														
1962	19.5	--	--	1.4	6.6	4.4	--	2.3	.3	.4	3.5	11.5	49.9	218.1
1963	10.6	--	--	1.8	7.4	4.9	.3	1.9	.8	.6	4.6	16.8	49.7	221.6
1964	4.5	--	--	1.2	14.1	4.0	.5	2.3	3.0	.3	2.5	7.3	39.7	210.6
1965	13.0	--	.2	1.1	6.3	2.8	.8	.8	4.1	.1	2.6	9.3	41.1	245.2
Uganda														
1962	1.4	.7	1.9	.8	.3	.2	.5	.6	1.0	.5	2.3	1.1	11.3	63.2
1963	1.1	.6	1.4	.8	.2	.3	.5	.5	.8	.4	1.8	3.5	11.9	78.8
1964	2.8	.8	1.8	.9	.4	.3	.7	.3	1.1	.4	2.8	2.6	14.9	129.9
1965	4.1	1.6	.8	.6	.5	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.7	1.3	7.3	19.3	161.2
United Arab Rep.														
1962	118.5	--	15.9	5.0	8.6	29.4	.1	17.2	34.2	1.8	4.8	1.6	237.1	739.9
1963	141.6	--	10.6	3.5	11.8	24.2	--	16.1	33.1	5.5	8.6	24.1	279.1	916.3
1964	142.7	--	28.2	3.4	13.4	27.8	--	14.3	31.5	4.2	3.7	33.5	302.7	953.2
1965	141.9	--	9.6	n.a.	5.0	30.1	--	18.7	n.a.	7.1	7.2	61.9	281.5	933.6
Zambia														
1964	1.6	.3	1.7	2.5	2.5	.5	.5	--	1.8	2.7	1.5	5.4	21.0	219.0
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other														
1962 3/	5.1	16.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	--	6.2	1.0	3.3	1.6	3.4	16.0	61.2	244.1
1963 3/	5.5	17.1	1.9	4.2	3.7	--	6.5	1.0	4.0	1.7	3.3	17.2	66.1	252.3
1964 3/	3.4	10.3	1.9	5.0	4.0	--	5.5	.5	1.7	2.3	3.7	11.4	49.7	192.9
1965 3/	2.9	10.3	2.0	4.3	3.0	--	5.0	.5	2.2	3.7	4.4	9.3	47.6	231.9
Total														
1962	248.4	77.0	48.1	71.4	115.3	84.3	70.5	38.3	68.5	29.0	71.1	195.9	4/1,111.7	7,463.7
1963 3/	285.6	68.2	39.3	92.6	162.7	83.6	76.1	43.8	90.0	43.2	110.9	265.6	4/1,360.0	8,329.7
1964 3/	273.4	76.8	60.1	85.1	258.7	99.5	78.2	48.3	97.2	42.0	109.8	333.9	4/1,438.3	9,390.9
1965 3/	278.6	90.5	39.1	79.8	223.5	97.5	75.9	53.5	79.9	41.9	125.5	389.7	4/1,452.5	10,132.7

1/ East Cameroon only. 2/ All alcoholic beverages. 3/ Includes the latest available previous year imports for those countries where the desired import data were not available. 4/ Total agricultural imports: 1962 is $6.1 million less than cross-addition because of Algeria; 1963 is $1.6 million less than cross-addition because of Guinea; 1964 is $124.7 million less than cross-addition because of Algeria and Guinea; 1965 is $122.9 million less than cross-addition because of carrying Algeria. --= None or negligible.
n.a. = Not available.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1964-1965

Country and year		Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Corn	Other grains and prep.	Tobacco	Soy-beans	Cotton	Animal fats	Vegetable oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	02	041	046	042	044	043-045 047-049	121	221.4	263.1	411.3	421.422.431			
		1,000 dollars													
Algeria	1964	2,838	25,864	933	--	--	--	66	--	340	1,092	1,284	4,780	37,197	52,969
	1965	--	4,487	1,286	--	--	--	94	--	267	2,036	2,106	199	10,475	20,527
Angola	1964	45	1,849	171	--	1	3	183	--	--	--	1/	210	2,462	11,147
	1965	17	517	258	340	--	44	476	3	--	--	--	265	1,920	13,320
British West Africa	1964	31	--	49	1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	82	1,108
	1965	10	24	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--	29	108	1,571
Burundi and Rwanda	1964	6	--	21	6	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	33	68	1,057
	1965	39	--	17	20	1	72	38	--	--	--	48	18	253	2,087
Cameroon	1964	2	--	176	276	--	--	366	--	--	--	--	5	825	5,767
	1965	2	--	134	583	--	--	391	--	--	--	--	3	1,113	7,192
Central African Rep.	1964	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	495
	1965	--	--	--	3	--	--	1/	--	--	--	--	1	4	651
Congo (Kinshasa)	1964	656	274	4,364	3,129	560	506	3,513	--	--	3	14	1,362	14,381	65,743
	1965	2,450	56	5,969	3,585	--	1,435	3,973	--	6,546	--	420	781	25,215	70,007
Ethiopia	1964	111	22	52	18	3	251	40	--	626	--	15	179	1,317	12,467
	1965	195	103	56	21	10	565	--	--	1,447	1	45	168	2,611	21,001
French Somaliland	1964	--	--	88	77	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	6	173	724
	1965	--	--	72	65	--	53	--	--	60	--	1/	6	256	767
Gabon	1964	2	--	24	4	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	52	83	4,827
	1965	6	--	13	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	41	5,152
Ghana	1964	253	39	379	4,947	147	52	799	--	--	1,967	127	677	9,387	24,968
	1965	504	--	17	4,277	11	180	749	--	206	1,331	211	637	8,123	36,310
Guinea	1964	405	--	34	5,139	--	1	8	--	114	152	538	35	6,426	10,432
	1965	876	--	1,803	3,821	6	7	58	--	840	208	1,490	93	9,202	17,099
Ivory Coast	1964	36	--	--	4,068	1/	--	3	--	--	1,017	401	62	5,587	19,023
	1965	38	--	--	2,744	--	84	--	--	--	377	1/	28	3,271	10,964
Kenya	1964	273	14	9	70	21	65	258	--	--	71	17	143	941	13,872
	1965	284	674	43	33	5,905	499	267	--	84	202	47	325	8,363	23,349

-- Continued

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, by country, 1964-1965--Continued

Country and year		Dairy products and eggs	Wheat	Wheat flour	Rice	Corn	Other grains and prep.	Tobacco	Soy-beans	Cotton	Animal fats	Vegetable oils	Other agri-cultural	Total agri-cultural	Total exports
	SITC	02	041	046	042	044	043-045 047-049	121	221.4	263.1	411.3	421.422.431			
		-1,000 dollars-													
Liberia	1964	151	14	406	5,635	39	186	1/	--	--	--	383	1,361	8,175	35,303
	1965	117	10	226	4,991	--	240	--	--	--	--	447	1,338	7,369	39,232
Libya	1964	61	496	171	91	19	93	373	--	--	--	47	1,131	2,482	58,653
	1965	34	--	6	60	6	156	548	--	--	--	26	1,195	2,031	63,551
Malagasy Republic	1964	102	48	42	--	--	117	69	--	--	--	--	198	576	3,950
	1965	351	6	52	3	--	330	57	--	--	--	168	202	1,169	3,881
Mauritania	1964	2	--	7	12	--	595	16	--	--	--	--	3	635	2,528
	1965	2	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--	--	--	24	4,467
Mauritius	1964	20	--	--	41	--	14	164	--	--	--	--	8	247	1,857
	1965	42	--	--	47	--	--	108	--	--	--	--	8	205	1,251
Morocco	1964	878	3,504	5,290	--	240	6	186	723	1,961	1,590	4,315	3,010	21,703	37,174
	1965	507	14,396	3,885	--	586	34	434	1,304	1,490	2,455	14,262	441	39,794	55,275
Mozambique	1964	68	3	8	19	--	9	18	--	--	30	--	74	229	7,060
	1965	30	--	49	29	24	30	4	--	--	--	--	143	309	8,829
Nigeria	1964	472	4,587	80	311	6	138	2,310	--	--	137	15	718	8,774	63,911
	1965	736	4,688	76	289	13	335	2,394	--	--	130	3	654	9,318	74,189
Portuguese Africa	1964	1	--	232	610	--	1	31	--	--	--	--	6	881	1,176
	1965	1	--	87	72	--	3	19	--	--	--	-	6	188	402
Rhodesia, Malawi, & Zambia	1964	75	1,638	--	179	1	7	--	--	--	30	3	255	2,188	22,707
	1965	65	1,277	2	176	2	21	--	--	--	105	119	375	2,142	22,963
Senegal	1964	202	118	35	4,597	241	789	--	--	--	82	13	92	6,169	11,278
	1965	339	2	53	1,732	170	1,929	6	--	--	207	27	245	4,710	8,158
Seychelles	1964	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	18	21
	1965	13	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	3	7	24	229
Sierra Leone	1964	122	30	267	101	--	56	158	--	--	--	2	341	1,077	4,617
	1965	328	12	539	1,081	18	169	182	--	--	--	419	77	2,825	14,009
Somali Republic	1964	13	--	33	7	--	33	--	--	--	1	1	28	116	1,954
	1965	23	--	97	45	--	717	--	--	--	--	87	62	1,031	2,656

South Africa, Rep. of	1964	8,322	4,190	20	10,285	18	307	81	--	6,083	2,925	390	3,748	36,369	392,354
	1965	538	--	71	11,510	51	528	49	--	4,833	3,303	499	4,042	25,424	436,766
Spanish Africa	1964	--	--	1	18	--	--	128	--	--	--	--	5	152	2,297
	1965	--	--	6	6	--	1	129	--	--	---	1	42	185	4,377
Sudan	1964	50	4,103	3,260	16	--	8	376	--	--	51	5	151	8,020	15,460
	1965	70	3,659	3,876	6	--	7	355	--	--	128	1/	252	8,353	14,474
Tanzania	1964	196	16	48	324	1/	287	--	--	--	--	3	320	1,194	6,580
	1965	451	26	--	317	55	680	28	--	131	--	660	249	2,597	6,788
Togo	1964	106	--	41	16	9	48	82	--	--	--	4	95	401	1,300
	1965	106	--	30	12	--	93	163	--	--	--	26	12	442	1,537
Tunisia	1964	852	4,684	477	--	226	199	873	--	702	--	3,975	385	12,373	32,101
	1965	1,508	10,696	488	--	887	1,852	20	--	1,089	--	6,214	210	22,964	43,574
Uganda	1964	24	--	--	141	35	2	--	--	--	--	--	23	225	1,546
	1965	10	--	--	279	6	98	--	--	--	41	23	59	516	2,104
United Arab Republic	1964	3,517	59,627	63,043	20	23,167	600	8,827	--	--	8,844	13,806	9,347	190,798	267,812
	1965	4,023	40,632	16,214	19	5,884	2,460	11,004	--	--	7,549	6,925	2,529	97,239	157,566
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1964	101	20	37	139	56	106	386	--	--	--	1	5	851	4,027
	1965	100	--	56	192	219	410	353	--	--	119	45	93	1,587	6,168
Total	1964	20,000	111,140	79,798	40,296	24,789	4,483	19,314	723	9,826	17,992	25,360	28,863	382,584	1,200,265
	1965	13,815	81,265	35,481	36,374	13,854	13,078	21,921	1,307	16,993	18,192	34,321	14,800	301,401	1,202,443

1/ Less than $500.
-- = None, or negligible.

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1964-1965

Country and year		Fruits, vegetables & nuts	Sugar and prep.	Coffee	Cocoa 1/	Tea	Spices, vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vegetable, fibers	Vegetable oils	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421-422-431			
								1,000 dollars							
Algeria	1964	--	--	--	--	--	39	--	--	--	--	--	177	216	5,345
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	5	69	--	--	--	--	160	234	4,780
Angola	1964	--	--	52,928	7	--	--	--	--	56	68	--	283	53,342	55,466
	1965	--	--	45,866	--	--	20	--	--	--	22	--	328	46,236	48,720
British West Africa	1964	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	10	197
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	4	6	632
Burundi and Rwanda	1964	--	--	24,008	--	--	--	--	16	--	--	--	81	24,105	24,157
	1965	--	--	17,239	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	127	17,368	17,809
Cameroon	1964	--	--	7,101	1,342	1	--	--	201	--	--	--	253	8,898	10,619
	1965	--	--	4,726	1,356	29	--	--	630	--	--	--	635	7,376	13,310
Central African Republic	1964	--	--	766	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	766	7,257
	1965	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	19	9,904
Congo (Kinshasa)	1964	--	--	9,141	--	132	--	--	7,262	--	--	6,508	432	23,475	48,771
	1965	--	--	6,082	--	238	--	--	3,959	--	--	3,455	473	14,207	40,938
Ethiopia	1964	--	--	49,441	--	--	203	1,696	--	4	--	--	889	52,233	53,192
	1965	--	--	59,751	--	--	45	1,664	--	--	--	--	1,238	62,698	63,529
French Somaliland	1964	--	--	255	--	--	7	16	--	--	--	--	15	293	301
	1965	--	--	102	--	--	--	56	--	--	--	--	44	202	238
Gabon	1964	8	--	518	--	--	--	--	138	--	--	--	--	664	7,098
	1965	--	--	201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	201	11,170
Ghana	1964	--	--	1,027	59,923	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--	5	60,955	77,835
	1965	--	--	781	43,830	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	44,623	60,368
Guinea	1964	--	--	2,462	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	2,541	7,144
	1965	--	--	7,418	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	7,448	11,982
Ivory Coast	1964	25	--	51,504	9,073	--	--	--	88	--	--	--	15	60,705	64,036
	1965	1	--	30,532	10,359	2	--	--	74	--	--	--	6	40,974	45,920
Kenya	1964	230	350	15,239	--	3,329	20	103	--	--	716	--	3,273	23,260	24,359
	1965	244	114	5,160	--	3,319	18	338	--	--	285	--	2,289	11,767	14,112

Liberia	1964 :	--	--	7,016	--	--	--	10	19,886	--	--	--	--	26,912	48,414
	1965 :	--	--	6,706	46	--	--	4	22,282	--	--	--	--	29,038	50,663
Libya	1964 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	28,554
	1965 :	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	2	30,468
Malagasy Republic	1964 :	8	1,035	6,418	--	--	7,139	15	--	20	978	--	1,834	17,447	18,242
	1965 :	12	1,237	14,003	6	--	7,663	--	50	--	1,359	--	3,602	27,932	28,892
Mauritania	1964 :	--	--	--	333	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	345	1,972
	1965 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2,337
Mauritius	1964 :	5	1,458	112	--	1	--	10	--	--	94	--	1	1,681	1,683
	1965 :	--	2,031	13	--	4	--	21	--	--	--	--	14	2,083	2,680
Morocco	1964 :	221	--	--	--	--	1,008	24	--	554	--	--	528	2,335	7,047
	1965 :	198	--	--	--	--	732	2	--	159	--	--	444	1,535	6,376
Mozambique	1964 :	1,998	273	18	--	623	50	2/	--	--	688	--	3	3,653	8,840
	1965 :	2,789	409	--	--	785	36	--	--	--	460	5	114	4,598	7,458
Nigeria	1964 :	--	--	238	14,720	6	458	3,159	7,060	--	151	--	194	25,986	35,225
	1965 :	--	--	291	27,419	5	255	4,807	4,332	--	178	--	218	37,505	57,984
Portuguese Africa	1964 :	19	--	653	380	--	--	2/	--	--	21	--	11	1,084	1,951
	1965 :	--	--	250	368	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	618	1,086
Rhodesia, Malawi, & Zambia	1964 :	2/	1,145	--	--	1,306	--	46	--	--	1	93	505	3,096	24,188
	1965 :	12	--	--	--	1,313	--	1	--	7	--	37	785	2,155	15,670
Senegal	1964 :	--	--	--	44	--	--	42	--	--	--	--	10	96	409
	1965 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	34	--	--	--	--	--	34	260
Seychelles	1964 :	1	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	10	--	--	44	101	103
	1965 :	--	--	--	--	--	262	--	--	--	--	--	24	286	303
Sierra Leone	1964 :	--	--	1,656	--	--	58	--	--	--	233	--	--	1,947	10,658
	1965 :	--	--	685	--	--	106	--	--	--	232	--	10	1,033	5,391
Somali Republic	1964 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	174	--	--	--	--	--	174	423
	1965 :	--	--	8	--	--	--	387	--	--	--	--	--	395	643
South Africa, Republic of	1964 :	2,306	15,467	233	60	25	7	715	47	22,679	100	--	1,356	42,995	243,495
	1965 :	1,971	13,660	843	--	74	--	617	--	22,606	10	3	1,230	41,014	230,295
Spanish Africa	1964 :	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	83
	1965 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	3
Sudan	1964 :	--	--	--	--	--	--	669	--	--	894	--	223	1,786	6,026
	1965 :	23	--	--	--	--	--	609	--	--	248	--	425	1,305	6,456

--Continued

Table 11.--U.S. agricultural imports from Africa, by country, 1964-1965--Continued

Country and year		Fruits, vegetables & nuts	Sugar and prep.	Coffee	Cocoa 1/	Tea	Spices, vanilla	Hides and skins	Rubber	Wool and hair	Vegetable fibers	Vegetable oils	Other agricultural	Total agricultural	Total imports
	SITC	05	06	071.1	072	074.1	075	211	231.1	262	263-265	421-422-431			
		1,000 dollars													
Tanzania	1964	6	--	7,089	--	344	62	20	--	--	4,197	--	1,696	13,414	13,994
	1965	6	--	5,843	--	369	131	109	--	--	1,524	--	2,627	10,609	11,181
Togo	1964	--	--	1,345	994	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,339	2,613
	1965	--	--	693	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	6	709	723
Tunisia	1964	--	--	--	--	--	1	10	--	10	--	554	14	589	1,115
	1965	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	1,512	1	1,517	4,673
Uganda	1964	--	--	45,131	--	521	60	66	--	--	2/	--	496	46,274	46,400
	1965	--	--	39,146	102	589	85	197	--	---	--	--	1,002	41,121	41,798
United Arab Republic	1964	7	--	--	--	--	13	158	--	55	14,523	--	420	15,176	24,286
	1965	5	176	--	--	--	12	37	--	--	7,821	--	312	8,363	17,116
Western Africa, n.e.c.	1964	--	--	660	233	5	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	913	10,646
	1965	2	--	125	72	--	--	54	67	--	--	297	26	643	16,109
Total	1964	4,913	19,728	284,959	87,168	6,293	9,171	6,933	34,713	23,388	22,674	7,155	12,790	519,885	922,144
	1965	5,265	17,627	246,481	83,558	6,729	9,374	9,016	31,394	22,772	12,141	5,309	16,189	465,855	881,977

1/ Includes cocoa butter, powder and paste.
2/ Less than $500.
-- = None, or negligible.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967 253-496/49

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

B003353 YD18023HE2NA 4LA 0001
H BOYD
NATL AGRL LIB USDA

BELTSVILLE MD 20705